

PEOPLE

and Puerto Rican
and Miss Universe

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Algeria	1.00	Denmark	1.15	France	1.00
Argentina	2.15	Finland	1.00	Germany	1.00
Australia	1.00	Greece	1.00	Italy	1.00
Belgium	1.00	Ireland	1.00	Japan	1.00
Canada	1.00	Israel	1.00	South Africa	1.00
Czechoslovakia	1.00	Libya	1.00	Spain	1.00
Dominican Republic	1.00	Norway	1.00	Sweden	1.00
Egypt	1.00	Poland	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
France	1.00	Portugal	1.00	Taiwan	1.00
Germany	1.00	Romania	1.00	Thailand	1.00
Greece	1.00	Soviet Union	1.00	Turkey	1.00
Hong Kong	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
India	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
Indonesia	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
Italy	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
Japan	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
South Africa	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
Spain	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
Sweden	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
Taiwan	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
Thailand	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
Turkey	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
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ESTABLISHED 1837

Reagan's Health: Doubt Will Persist

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For months and years to come President Ronald Reagan's physicians will be confronting the most important uncertainty in their patient's case: Has any cancer eluded their search? Does any still lurk in the president's body, seeding new growth elsewhere?

Those closest to the case, the experts at the National Cancer In-

stitute and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology who are part of the team caring for Mr. Reagan at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, said they would not be able to tell for some time.

Although Mr. Reagan's doctors spoke with guarded optimism at a news conference Monday about his chances for cure, there were clues in their words that signaled concern that the cancer might have spread elsewhere.

"It appears as if" the cancer was confined to the malignant polyp within the bowel wall, said Dr. Dale W. Oller, head of surgery at the Bethesda center, said.

Dr. Steven Rosenberg, chief of surgery at the National Cancer Institute, a member of the surgical

team, said all the tests and visual inspections during the surgery last Saturday showed "no evidence in the president's case that the cancer has spread." He said that Mr. Reagan had a better than 50-percent chance of being cured permanently.

Dr. Rosenberg, when asked directly, did acknowledge that he could not be sure that Mr. Reagan's cancer had not already begun to spread. "There is a possibility that the cancer can return," he said.

Dr. Rosenberg emphasized that he was speaking of the long-term statistical chances, which always appear less favorable than would a five-year survival rate.

Prognoses depend on the tumor's severity and whether the cancer has spread. The odds of being cured become less favorable as the cancer invades each new local anatomical area in the inner lining of the bowel.

Dr. Rosenberg said that the tumor removed Saturday from the president's large intestine had spread into the initial layers of the intestinal wall but not the outer layer. He graded it Dukes-B, under a system that bears the name of a British doctor and ranks tumors from A, least severe, to D.

If Mr. Reagan's cancer had been classified Dukes-A, he would have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Surgery's Delay Is Defended

White House Says Campaign Was Not Factor

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The question of interrupting President Ronald Reagan's schedule during the 1984 campaign year to perform a more complete examination of his colon, which is something many doctors outside the White House say should have been done then, never came up for discussion, according to White House officials.

Following Mr. Reagan's cancer surgery Saturday, there have been suggestions that the White House knew there were medical reasons for a more complete exam but that it was deferred for political reasons.

The Observer of London published a story Sunday claiming that Mr. Reagan's doctors knew he needed surgery but put it off for political reasons.

However, numerous sources close to the Reagan campaign and White House insisted Tuesday that this was not so. In fact, there was no way to know that Mr. Reagan would need surgery until he had his thorough colon exam Friday.

"His health never came up" during 1984, a senior official said. "We assumed he was in the best of shape because of the way he acted."

If there had been any hint that the president ought to have a more complete exam, said another official, Nancy Reagan would have taken her husband "by the ear" to the hospital.

Others close to the White House said that if a decision had been made to postpone a thorough examination until after the election, it would have made no sense to postpone it eight more months until last week.

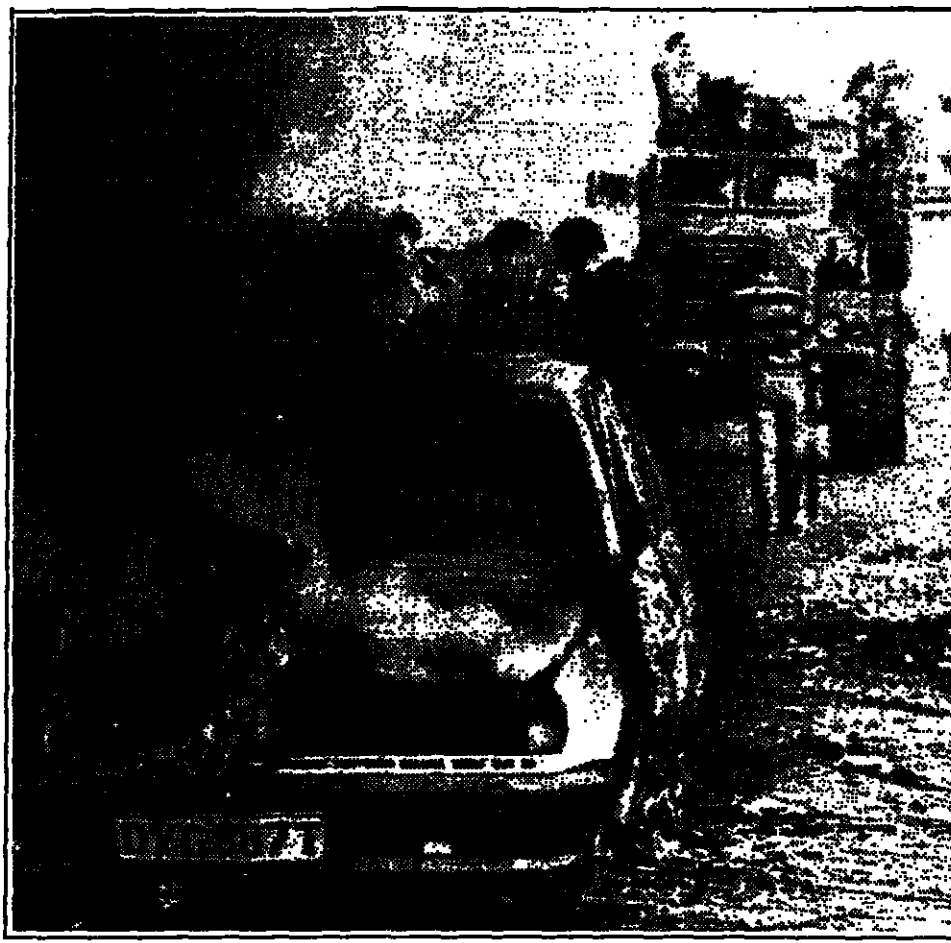
The first indication of possible colon disease came in May 1984, when a routine medical examination found a small polyp in the president's lower intestine. It was removed and found to be benign.

Cancer specialists not connected with the Reagan case have said in recent days that the president should have received an immediate examination of his entire colon. Some doctors made that point last year. The 1984 exam involved looking only at the lower third of the colon.

These same specialists have said that an even stronger indication for a complete colon exam came in March, when another routine exam turned up a second benign polyp and, more ominously, evidence of blood hidden in the stool.

This stool test suggested that Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



NEW SOUTH AFRICAN VIOLENCE — Troops standing by in the black township of Soweto as an Alfa Romeo burns, after an outburst of arson and stone-throwing. Residents also tried to set fire to the home of the mayor, Edward Kumene. Elsewhere in the country, three more blacks were killed in anti-apartheid protests. Page 5.

U.S. Concedes Russian Arms Offers But Says They Maintain Soviet Edge

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have acknowledged that the Soviet Union is offering some ideas in Geneva on reducing strategic arms. But they say the concepts seem vague and appear to be designed to maintain certain Soviet advantages in land-based missiles.

The disclosure of the Soviet proposal came as the second round of the strategic arms talks were adjourned Tuesday. A third round of the talks, which started in March, will begin Sept. 19.

The White House marked the occasion with a statement saying that the latest talks had ended just about "where we had expected to be, given that we are ending only the second round of negotiations of such complexity and importance."

The Soviet Union's statement about the adjournment was more negative. Tass, the official news agency, said in Moscow that the second round had been as unsatisfactory as the first and had been marked by an American "smokescreen of empty words and indefinite promises."

The views were echoed in Geneva by Viktor P. Karpov, the chief

Soviet delegate to the talks, who said he was still waiting for the Americans to offer something new.

The Reagan administration maintained previously that the Soviet side had not made any new proposals on limiting either strategic or medium-range weapons.

But Tuesday, the White House said that "late in this round," the Russians mentioned "some concepts which could involve possible reductions in existing strategic offensive nuclear armaments."

Administration officials, explaining the Soviet move, said the Russians suggested last week that one way of handling the issue of strategic weapons would be to agree on percentage ceilings on different classes of weapons.

For instance, an official said, it was suggested that each side might consider keeping no more than 50 percent of its nuclear arsenal in the form of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

But the Americans said Tuesday that the Soviet negotiators had declined to go into details on such questions as what weapons would be included in each category and what the ceilings should be. Nevertheless, officials said, the Russians

are at least dangling officially the possibility of moves on strategic weapons when the Geneva talks resume in the fall.

Strategic weapons are one of three parts of the talks. The other two parts deal with intermediate-range weapons and American research into space-based weapons, called the Strategic Defense Initiative.

It was reported last week that Soviet officials had informally raised the possibility of agreeing to the research provided that there was a ban on deployment of weapons in space. The Soviet Union and the United States both asserted.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

2 Palestinians Meet With Peres

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres met Tuesday with two West Bank Palestinian leaders to discuss ways of advancing the Middle East peace process, government sources said Wednesday.

The officials said Mr. Peres, Mayor Elias M. Freij of Bethlehem and the deputy speaker of the Jordanian senate, Hikmat al-Masri of Nablus, discussed a range of Arab-Israeli topics and the economic situation on the West Bank.

Also discussed was the list of possible candidates that the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, has submitted to Jordan's King Hussein and to Washington for inclusion in a Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue with the United States.

Both of the West Bank leaders reportedly affirmed that on the basis of their recent discussions in Amman they were certain that the PLO was now willing to cooperate with Jordan and enter into negotiations for peace.

Mr. Peres is understood to have responded that any PLO participation in peace talks would only make Israeli participation impossible.

Describing the talks with the Israeli prime minister, Mr. Masri said on Israeli radio that Mr. Peres "wants negotiations and we want negotiations. But there are different views about it."

Mr. Freij declared that the session dealt with the economy and "prospects of beginning a political dialogue that would find an end to this tragic situation, that would bring peace to all people in the country."

The three-hour meeting at the prime minister's Jerusalem residence was shrouded in secrecy. There was no advance announcement and word of the session only leaked out Wednesday morning.

Mr. Masri left early in morning for Amman, ostensibly to take part in a meeting of the Jordanian Senate, but possibly also to convey the essence of his discussion with Mr. Peres to Jordanian and Palestinian officials.

It was not clear why the sub-

stance of the meeting was kept so secret, since Mr. Peres has met with both Mr. Masri and Mr. Freij before, and there is nothing unusual about such contacts. It may have been purely to give the meeting an air of drama.

In fact, judging from discussions with several senior officials, the meeting between Mr. Peres and the West Bank leaders, both of whom are political conservatives, was more important for its symbolism than anything actually discussed, particularly since Mr. Freij and Mr. Masri are not empowered to negotiate for anyone.

By meeting with Mr. Freij and Mr. Masri, both noted Palestinian "moderates" not directly associated with the PLO, Mr. Peres was also signaling Washington and Amman what kind of Palestinians he would like to see across the negotiating table.

It appears, however, that neither Mr. Masri nor Mr. Freij is on the list of possible Palestinian negotiators submitted by Mr. Arafat.

Key Israeli cabinet ministers, led by Mr. Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, held an unscheduled meeting Wednesday to discuss the latest developments in the Middle East peace process. Israel Army Radio reported that the cabinet "was presented" with a "tentative list of names" that the PLO has suggested take part in any Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating delegation.

Israeli officials said that no political figures living in the West Bank or Gaza Strip were on the list and that virtually all of the names mentioned, most of them little-known figures, were connected in one way or another with the PLO.

Blast Hits Nicosia Home

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — A bomb exploded early Wednesday at the home of Malah Abdo, a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, blowing out the windows and slightly injuring Mr. Abdo's father-in-law, the police said.

They said nobody immediately claimed responsibility for the explosion.

Bush Visits Rallying Reagan; Moscow Is Quiet on Ailment

The Associated Press

BETHESDA, Maryland — Vice President George Bush visited President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday for the first time since the president's cancer surgery, as Mr. Reagan's recovery continued to advance.

White House officials said Mr. Reagan had had his "best night" since Saturday's surgery.

Doctors removed a tube running through his nose to his stomach, and Mr. Reagan joked that he felt as if it were "Christmas in July."

In Moscow, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to comment on whether Mr. Reagan's health could affect U.S.-Soviet relations, saying it was unethical to speculate about a leader's ailments.

"It really is dramatic the way the recovery is taking place," Mr. Bush said after visiting with Mr. Reagan for 45 minutes at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center outside Washington.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan had signed a supplemental extradition treaty with Britain to expand efforts against terrorism.

Asked if more decisions were being made at the staff level than usual, Mr. Speakes said, "Perhaps a few more, but not that many."

Mr. Speakes denied, in a response to a reporter's question, that the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, was "running the country" in Mr. Reagan's absence. "The president is," he said.

Dollar Plunges in Europe

The Associated Press

LONDON — The dollar fell Wednesday on European foreign-exchange markets to some of its lowest levels in a year. Analysts traced the decline to jitters over the U.S. economy and President Ronald Reagan's health.

The dollar declined in Paris to 8.631 French francs from 8.7575 francs on Tuesday. In Frankfurt it fell to 2.8518 Deutsche marks from 2.88 DM a day earlier, and in Zurich it dropped to 2.33 Swiss francs from 2.3915 francs on Tuesday. In London the pound gained to \$1.412 on Wednesday from \$1.3885 the day before. Details, Page 13.



The now-familiar mushroom cloud blossomed off Bikini after a test in the Pacific Ocean.

Los Alamos: 40 Years of Nuclear Age

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico — Forty years ago this week the flash of a hundred suns seared the New Mexican desert, the sand at Trinity Site fused into jade-green glass and the nuclear age was born.

Within 24 days after the Trinity test on July 16, 1945, two nuclear bombs, small and primitive by today's standards, had destroyed two large Japanese cities, killed 106,000 people and injured at least 100,000. The innocuously named Manhattan Engineer District, an ultra-secret scientific and industrial community, had unleashed the atomic bomb, forever changing the nature of war and politics.

Forty years have elapsed without nuclear war, and neither the Soviet Union nor the United States has set off an above-ground nuclear test explosion since 1963. To be sure, the menace of nuclear holocaust still induces nightmares, but at Los Alamos, New Mexico, where nuclear weapons were invented and are still being perfected, people have learned to live with the bomb and to prosper from it.

Founded in an aura of utmost secrecy and urgency in 1943, Los Alamos was the home or mecca in World War II of a large proportion of the greatest physicists of the 20th century. Some had been born American citizens; some were refugees or immigrants from Europe. There were Christians, Jews and atheists among them, leftists and conservatives, prima donnas and team workers.

The Los Alamos pantheon included J. Robert Oppenheimer, the charismatic director of the laboratory; Edward Teller, the brilliant Hungarian immigrant who became Oppenheimer's ideological foe and won renown as the father of the hydrogen bomb; and Enrico Fermi, the legendary refugee from Mussolini's fascism whose many accomplishments included building the first nuclear reactor, at the University of Chicago. There were Robert Wilson, who years later founded the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory; Hans Bethe, the great German-born theorist; and John von Neumann, whose thinking has profoundly influenced astronomy and other sciences.

Also affiliated with the labora-

ry were Ernest O. Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron; Niels Bohr, the giant of quantum mechanics and atomic theory; Richard Feynman, later to become one of the great theorists in high-energy and particle physics; Glenn Seaborg, creator-discoverer of plutonium and other man-made elements; and Leo Szilard, George Kistiakowsky, Victor F. Weisskopf and scores of other leading scientists.

In the military secrecy and isolation of Los Alamos, they were deprived of creature comforts, and had to change their names and conceal their identities to prevent word of their work from leaking out. In a pressure-cooker atmosphere they complained, argued, worked long hours and sometimes agonized about the ghastly character of the weapon they were forging. But they were united in their belief that the United States was racing Nazi Germany to develop the atomic bomb.

After the war, Los Alamos changed radically. The superstars departed; many have since died. Some, like Dr. Oppenheimer, would probably be horrified to

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

At Women's Meeting, Schism Over Abortion

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — The exchange took place in a family planning workshop at the nongovernmental forum of the United Nations Decade for Women conference. An Indian who opposes abortion told the audience that the way to control population was to get men to wait, to get their sexual desire under control.

An American woman shot back, "What if we want sex, honey?" The incident pointed up the dichotomy between those at the conference who assert that women must control their own body and a small but well-organized group that calls abortion murder and any artificial method of contraception "abortifacient," or abortion-making.

That dichotomy, in turn, reflects several divisions: between, for example, industrialized nations, where women usually have access to a variety of contraceptive methods, and developing countries, where such means are generally restricted; between well-financed, well-organized anti-abortion organizations in the West and family planning groups in developing countries, which assert that limiting family size is crucial to economic development and sometimes to survival itself.

"The fact of the matter is all the developed countries are using contraception in planning their families," said Ayabai B. Wadia, president of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. "Why should there be any objection if developing countries voluntarily take up these programs and want smaller families that they can care for?"

In Africa, the debate over population control is complicated by the fact that many women oppose the use of drugs and are hostile to values they see as foisted on them by the West. "We are fighting the

common belief that the white man is trying to limit the number of our people," said Joyce Nkusu, an official with the Zambia Family Planning Association.

Several groups that oppose abortion and artificial contraception have attended family planning workshops at Forum '85 — an assembly of nongovernmental groups coinciding with the official Decade for Women conference — to counter the argument that the developing world must have access to all varieties of family planning, from sex education to sterilization. They are drawing on the resources of the Roman Catholic Church in Kenya, and some are staying with local religious orders.

Because abortion, which is usu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Two Palestinian leaders, Mayor Elias M. Freij of Bethlehem, right, and Hikmat al-Masri, center, after talks with Prime Minister Shimon Peres. Shmuel Goren, left, is the Israeli official responsible for the West Bank. In the background is Mr. Peres's aide, Uri Savir.

INSIDE

■ The handling of the marines wounded after the 1983 bomb attack in Beirut has been criticized. Page 3.

■ A conciliatory statement by the Khmer Rouge on Cambodia has been questioned by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Page 5.

■ BankAmerica had a loss of \$338 million in the second quarter, largely because of increases in loan provisions. Page 13.

SPORTS

■ The National League beat the American League, 6-1, in major league baseball's 56th All-Star Game. Page 19.

SPECIAL REPORT

■ South Korea's president has set an exacting agenda in a period of transition. Page 9.

Risky Job: Journalism in Philippines

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

ILOILO, Philippines — Severino Arcones, the star commentator and manager of radio station DYFM, is ready to leave the office on an afternoon reporting foray.

He stands up, yanks a .45-caliber pistol out of his desk drawer, stuffs it into his belt and says, "O.K., let's go hunting for news."

For additional firepower, Mr. Arcones has an M-16 rifle. Two bodyguards are his shadows. Death threats, he says, are part of the daily routine.

He has rarely slept at home recently for fear of placing his family in danger. He spends the nights on a cot in the station's well-guarded offices or at the homes of friends — a different place every night. A change of clothes is on the bookshelf behind his desk.

Such is the life of a muckraking

journalist at a provincial radio station in the Philippines.

"It's a good life, satisfying and exciting," says Mr. Arcones, 32. "But it can be dangerous sometimes."

Things have become increasingly dangerous for Filipino journalists in recent months. Eight have been killed this year, and another is missing and presumed dead. Seven journalists were slain last year, compared with four in the previous seven years.

Many of the victims, including five since the start of last month, have been radio commentators in the provinces. Among them was Eduardo Suede, a close friend and colleague of Mr. Arcones at DYFM, who was shot at a restaurant July 1.

The death count this year in the Philippines puts it "way ahead of other countries," according to Miriam Labac, an administrator for

the Committee to Protect Journalists, a nonprofit organization based in New York. The group wrote to President Ferdinand E. Marcos last month, appealing to him to protect journalists in the Philippines and to capture and prosecute their killers.

At a time of growing opposition to the Marcos government and an increased willingness by Filipino reporters to report on sensitive subjects, the slayings have brought charges that the government is behind the killings, trying to stifle dissent.

"For the military, this is the most expedient way of getting rid of a critical press," said Antonio Nieva, president of the Philippine National Press Club. "The killings eliminate a few people and intimidate many others."

Although killing journalists may not be a government policy, Mr. Nieva said, senior officials are indirectly responsible for the explosion.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Murder of a Child in Rural Hamlet Obsesses France

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

LEPANGES, France — Not many Frenchmen had heard of the Volange River, a small, pretty stream flowing amid verdant fields and woods beneath this rural hamlet. Lépanges itself — a main road, three cafés, a newspaper stand and some orange-tiled houses — was just another village in what Parisians, often with derision, call "la France profonde," literally "deep France," where not much ever happens.

But the river and the town are on the pages of every newspaper, as the sites of a drama of crime, revenge and apparent madness.

Nine months ago, at a bend in the Volange just downstream from Lépanges, 4-year-old Grégory Villemain, his hands and ankles bound with string, was found drowned.

The discovery of *le petit Grégory*, as he soon came to be known, unleashed a kind of national passion in France.

It has been the subject of numerous magazine covers, of daily television broadcasts, full-page newspaper articles, satires and parodies, and of published reflections by famous novelists and retired police detectives.

It is a mystery and a real-life melodrama that has transformed the members of a large and unfortunate working-class clan into national figures.

"The Petit Grégory affair has become an obsession," said Philippe Séguin, the mayor of Epinal, the major urban center of the region about 200 miles (320 kilometers) east of Paris. "It has contaminated everything. You can't go anywhere in France and say you're from this part of the country without being identified with the Grégory affair."

"The area has become like Beirut," he said, "in that there are journalists who are more or less permanently stationed here now. The affair has all the elements of a great dramatic serial, of a kind of entertainment, all against the background of a rural region with its own mystique of remoteness and of the forest."

The elements are these: For months before Grégory's death, the extended clan of the Villemain family from Lépanges and surrounding towns was plagued by anonymous letters and telephone calls threatening "revenge" against Jean-Marie Villemain, a local factory supervisor and Grégory's father, for some unknown offense.

On Oct. 16, shortly after 5 P.M., Grégory disappeared from in front of his house. Half an hour later, an anonymous caller announced to the boy's uncle, "I have taken the boy of the chief," meaning Grégory's father, the factory supervisor. "I have thrown him into the Volange."

The next day, the last in the series of anonymous letters arrived in the mail at the Villemain home. It said simply, "I have taken revenge."

Who killed Grégory? The police and prosecutors have accused one individual and then another of the crime, feeding the sensationalism of the press.

First a cousin of Grégory's father, Bernard Laroche, was identified by handwriting experts as the author of the anonymous letters, of which there were four in all. A 15-year-old niece of Mr. Laroche, Muriel, came forward and said she had seen him carry out the crime. Mr. Laroche was indicted and taken to prison. Briefly, the case seemed solved.

Two days later, a fearful Muriel, appearing on television, recanted her testimony, suggesting along the way that it had been coaxed out of her by local police who were, apparently, too eager to find a culprit. A handwriting analysis that had purportedly incriminated Mr. Laroche was rejected on procedural grounds. Several weeks later, he was freed.

More surprises followed. Two new handwriting analyses, from anonymous samples taken from all the members of the Villemain and Laroche clans, indicated that the author of the anonymous letters, including the one that arrived the day after Grégory's killing,

was none other than Grégory's mother, Christine Villemain.

In March, as France confronted the notion that a mother might have killed her own child, Grégory's father shot and killed Bernard Laroche.

There was more. Mrs. Villemain, indicted for murder and imprisoned at the beginning of July, declared a hunger strike. After several days of intense national attention, Mrs. Villemain, who is six months pregnant, started eating again. On Tuesday, she was released pending further investigation.

Lépanges is torn, its inhabitants say, into two factions: those who believe in Mrs. Villemain's guilt and those who believe in her innocence. Meanwhile, at the graveyard behind the simple church, a stream of tourists comes daily to view Grégory's grave, bedecked with flowers, adorned with white marble plaques and his photograph.

The site has become almost an obligatory stop for passing cars, as have the Villemains' empty home nearby, the post office on the main road below, where the anonymous letters were postmarked, and the bend in the Volange where Grégory was found.

"I came because it interested me," a visitor at the grave said. "How can you not be interested, after all the talk in the newspapers and on television? It was impossible to stay away."



Grégory Villemain



Christine Villemain

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Allies Asked to Fight Terrorists

HONOLULU (WP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Wednesday that the United States and its allies must "fight back" against international terrorism and those who offer them safe haven, and suggested that the anti-terrorist struggle had become an alliance responsibility.

In an address to the East-West Center ending a two-week trip to Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Mr. Shultz also criticized New Zealand in his strongest language to date for "walking off the job" of alliance duty in February by refusing to accept a port call by a U.S. warship because it did not know whether the ship was carrying nuclear weapons.

State Department officials said Mr. Shultz's address was a major effort to define the nature and responsibilities of the alliance structure that has been a keystone of U.S. foreign and defense policy since World War II.

Speaking of what he called "the international terrorist network," Mr. Shultz declared, "We cannot allow the enemies of our way of life to attack each ally one by one in the hope that we will be divided and thus incapable of coordinated response."

Defense Department officials said the letter reflected "the author's own planning assumptions" and did "not necessarily reflect U.S. or Honduran policy."

Letter Reveals U.S. Plan in Honduras

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. armed forces expect to keep a 1,200-man task force on duty in Honduras "for the next three to five years" and are already working on detailed engineering plans for the year 1990, according to an internal Defense Department document.

A letter from an Air Force civil engineering officer at U.S. Southern Command headquarters in Panama to the Tactical Air Command at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, contradicts Reagan administration assertions that U.S. forces in Honduras, which train Honduran troops and support military exercises, are maintained only on a year-to-year basis.

Defense Department officials said the letter reflected "the author's own planning assumptions" and did "not necessarily reflect U.S. or Honduran policy."

35 Syrians Arrive for Beirut Duty

BEIRUT (UPI) — Thirty-five Syrian officers arrived Wednesday to supervise the restoration of order in mainly Muslim West Beirut, as new fighting erupted along the line with East Beirut. The Syrian officers are to oversee a security plan to replace Lebanese militiamen with police patrols.

Christian and Muslim militia units battled with rocket-propelled grenades and jeep-mounted cannon over southern sectors of the dividing line. Several mortar shells landed in nearby residential neighborhoods, security officials said.

The Voice of Lebanon radio, operated by the Christians, said six persons were injured by shellfire in the eastern area of Hazzmeh.

Meese Urges Media Curb on Terrorists

LONDON (AP) — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d said Wednesday that the U.S. Justice Department was considering asking news organizations to adopt a voluntary code to control coverage of terrorist incidents.

Speaking at a news conference during the American Bar Association's convention here, Mr. Meese said such a voluntary code was among approaches being studied after the hijacking last month of a TWA airliner and the ensuing Beirut hostage crisis. He said he did not favor legal restraints.

The drama of the hijacking and detention of American crewmen and passengers in Lebanon was used by the Shiite captors as a forum for news conferences and live television appearances and interviews.

For the Record

Two Turkish Cypriot political groups, the rightist National Unity Party, and the leftist Communist Liberation Party, which have a majority in the parliament of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, agreed Wednesday to form a coalition government, party officials said. (Reuters)

A law abolishing the Greater London Council and six other municipal authorities in big cities controlled by the opposition Labor Party on Tuesday received the constitutional formality of the queen's assent. (AP)

Saudi Arabia is testing Britain's Challenger battle tanks in its southern mountain region, a British official in Jeddah said Wednesday. The tests reportedly could lead to the purchase of up to 250 tanks, each worth \$1.75 million. (Reuters)

The first elections for Hong Kong's new 24-member legislative council will be held Sept. 26, the government announced Wednesday. The council, along with 10 government officials and 22 persons appointed by the governor, will help rule the territory. (AP)

The United States has protested to the Soviet chargé d'affaires in Washington over the injury to a U.S. Army colonel in East Germany, who was hurt when a Soviet Army truck rammed the vehicle in which he was traveling last weekend, a State Department spokesman said Wednesday. (UPI)

Mikhail S. Gorbachev has replaced the political director of the Soviet armed forces, Alexei A. Yegorov, 77, with Alexei Lizichev, a man in his mid-50s, Soviet sources said Wednesday. The move followed a series of other top-level changes over the past week. (UPI)

Schism at Women's Meeting

(Continued from Page 1) ally the focus of their attacks, is illegal in most of the developing world, their primary target at the women's conference is the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the largest nongovernmental family planning organization in the world, with affiliates in 120 countries.

They condemn artificial contraception as immoral and object to the federation's sex-education program, charging that it encourages children to be sexually active.

"International Planned Parenthood is bigoted and racist," said James L. Dege, an official of the American Life League in Washington. "Basically, all their activities are aimed at the destruction of the family."

Reflecting on calls for population control in the Third World, Mr. Dege said, "The main reason why there are food shortages and all that in Africa is local problems in food storage and government policies."

The American Life League was one of the groups that successfully lobbied the Reagan administration to withhold \$10 million of its \$46 million contribution to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The league charged that China, which receives financial support from the fund, forced women to have abortions as part of its family planning program.

Officials of the International Planned Parenthood Federation denied that it advocates abortion as a method of family planning.

"To call us racist is absurd," Mr. Dege said.

The federation, which describes itself as a group of autonomous national family planning organizations, is defended by most African governments and Western financial supporters, which maintain that population control is crucial for the continent's healthy economic development.

"Women must control their own fertility, which forms the basis for

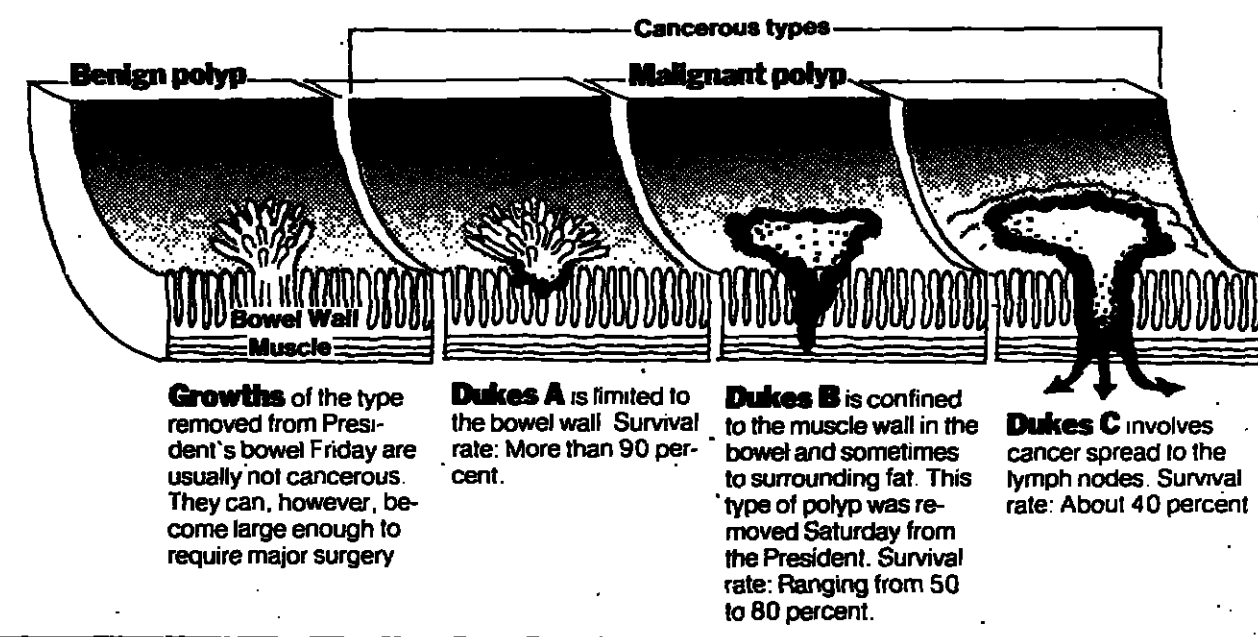


Edwin Meese 3d

Reagan's Cancer: Where It Fits in Polyp System

Cross section of bowel and various types of polyps that can develop there. Five-year survival rates are for post-surgical removal of polyps. Dukes system, commonly

used to designate extent of cancer spread, is named for Dr. Cuthbert E. Dukes, a pathologist in London who reported his classification scheme in 1932.



The State of the President's Health: Uncertainty Will Persist

(Continued from Page 1)

been given a greater than 90 percent chance of cure.

Cancers, by definition, can spread from a local site where they originate to almost any other area in the body. But each type of cancer tends to have its favorite targets. Colon cancers tend to spread most often to the liver, but they also can seed in the lungs, among other places.

Doctors lack the techniques needed to detect the earliest steps of the spread of a cancer from one site in the body to another. The process leads to what are known as metastases, the formation of satellite growths elsewhere in the body, and it begins with the escape of a few cells from the original site. The speed with which metastases form can vary among individuals who have the same type of cancer, and why that is the case is one of the biological mysteries of cancer.

Thus, if any cancer cells are in Mr. Reagan's body today, and they begin to grow somewhere outside his colon, their presence will not be detectable unless they divide and multiply enough times to produce new growths. Such damage would not be evident for months or years, and the speed of that process depends on the biological characteristics of Mr. Reagan's tumor, charac-

teristics that medicine cannot now measure with precision.

Shortly after Mr. Reagan fully recovers from his cancer operation, he will begin to undergo the series of tests that his doctors will use to determine if he remains free of cancer. The tests they will use are the standard ones that doctors have developed over recent years to detect smaller and smaller primary cancers and metastases.

Standard X-rays will be part of the procedure, but there will also be computerized CAT-scan X-ray tests and radioisotope scans that can detect tumors and other abnormalities in the liver and other organs.

Mr. Reagan's blood will be tested serially at about two-month intervals to measure the amounts of a tumor marker, carcinoembryonic antigen, or CEA. Its major use is to follow patients like Mr. Reagan who have had curative operations for colon cancer. A rise in the amount of the antigen could indicate recurrence of the cancer.

He will also have thorough colonoscopic examinations in six months and in a year.

Colon cancers have three major ways of spreading within the body. One is by direct invasion of tissues in the area adjacent to the primary cancer. A second is through the lymph system, a collection of tiny

tubes and glands that parallel and eventually empty into the circulatory system. The third is through the bloodstream.

Mr. Reagan's doctors found no evidence that cancer cells had invaded the nearby tissues or that they had spread to any of the 15 lymph nodes that were removed along with the two-foot section of bowel that was cut out in the cancer operation.

If the pathologists had seen cancer cells in the lymph glands, it would have indicated that the cells might have escaped to begin to grow elsewhere. But none were seen, the doctors said.

Mr. Reagan's two previous benign polyps were discovered through a proctosigmoidoscopy test that examines about one-third the length of the colon, the part where most cancers arise.

That is why the use of long colonoscopes that can examine the entire length of the colon, a distance of about six feet (two meters), is so valuable. They rely on fiberoptic tubes that allow light to bend around corners so that doctors can see the entire colon.

Colonoscopes take great care to avoid complications such as bleeding and piercing the wall of the bowel, because they can result in medical catastrophes. These problems occur in fewer than 1 percent

of the examinations carried out. In not using the colonoscope until last Friday, Mr. Reagan's doctors appear to have been thinking conservatively.

Dr. Edward Cattan, a gastroenterologist who detected Mr. Reagan's first polyp at Bethesda Naval Medical Center, has said that he and other members of the team gave considerable thought to recommending that Mr. Reagan undergo a colonoscopy in 1984.

But he said the doctors did not do so because Mr. Reagan's polyp was of an inflammatory, not glandular, type and thus not statistically related to cancers elsewhere in the bowel. Also, tests showed no blood, a possible indication of a colon cancer, in Mr. Reagan's stools at that time, the White House has said.

One puzzling aspect of Mr. Reagan's case is why, once his doctors decided not to do a colonoscopy, they did not recommend a barium enema instead.

A more vigorous approach in using colonoscopes to examine the entire colon reflects a radical shift in medical thinking. A few decades ago most doctors believed that bowel polyps rarely, if ever, turned into cancer.

Now the prevailing belief is that most, if not all, cancers of the colon arise from polyps.

Reporting for Radio Bombo Is Risky Business

(Continued from Page 1)

rectly condoning the slayings by not ensuring that the cases are fully investigated.

In the past two years, only one slaying of a journalist has been solved. In that case, a military man was arrested for the killing in November of Walter Siskarian, a newspaper reporter. No motive for the slaying has been given.

This month, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile ordered additional security for reporters and said investigators should make extraordinary efforts to solve the re-

cent killings. But Filipino journalists remain skeptical.

"I don't think there's going to be any solution to these cases," Mr. Nieva said.

Even with diligent effort, several of the recent killings would probably be difficult to solve. Some of those killed were part-time journalists, a mainstay of low-budget provincial radio stations, and were also lawyers, politicians or businessmen. They may have been killed by enemies acquired in their other walks of life.

The killings coincide with a general decline in law and order, fed by economic hardship, widespread corruption, a growing Communist insurgency and military abuses.

"These murders are part of a national deterioration," said Nemesio Cacho-Olivares, a Manila newspaper columnist. "But the most disturbing thing is that journalists are clearly no longer off limits for killers."

DYFM, which has specialized in covering graft and corruption cases, is known to its listeners as Radio Bombo. A bombo, in the local dialect, is a big drum. A bass

drum rests beside the announcer's seat in the broadcast booth.

"When you say something like, 'And this government official has stolen 30,000 pesos from the public,' that's when you hit the drum," Mr. Arcones said. On his show, "Zona Libre," which is broadcast six times a week, Mr. Arcones says he bangs the drum about 10 times each night.

Among provincial stations, Bombo radio is consistently mentioned as the leader for quality and professionalism. Its investigations are well documented, thorough and relentless.

When Mr. Arcones exposed graft in a nearby town, the town's mayor came to the station, sobbing, and pleaded with Mr. Arcones to stop.

"No way," he was told.

Bombo radio was the only provincial station to cover the Manila funeral of the slain opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. in 1983.

Bombo radio can afford such moves because of its advertising revenue. It is tuned in by nearly three-fourths of the market in relatively prosperous Iloilo.

There have been some reportorial disappointments. When Konstantin U. Chenniko, the Soviet leader, died in March, Mr. Arcones called the Kremlin for comment. He figured someone there would speak English, he says, "but all we got was nyet, nyet, nyet."

Mayor, 4 Guards Are Killed

The Philippine military said that suspected Communist rebels shot to death a town mayor and four bodyguards in the third killing of a mayor by guerrillas in five days. The Associated Press reported Wednesday from Cagayan de Oro.

Test Delay Is Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan could be bleeding from a point farther up the colon, a finding that is not definitive but that many cancer specialists say warrants an immediate, complete examination of the colon, either by means of a barium enema or a colonoscopy.

Instead of insisting on an immediate full colon exam, the president's doctors merely recommended such a procedure when it was convenient. White House officials have said that the press of events in April and May led them to schedule the examination for June, but that the hijacking of Trans World Airlines Flight 847 pushed it off again until last week, nearly four months after it was recommended.

Although cancers of the colon grow more slowly than most other forms, doctors know that any delay increases the risk.

Attention has also turned to the quality of medical care available to the president.

Although medical experts not connected with the case have argued that the president of the United States ought to receive the most prudent and active medical services possible, White House physicians have tended to say that Mr. Reagan should be treated much the same as any other patient.

During Mr. Reagan's first term, the new president, who had undergone annual physical exams for decades, suddenly stopped having them. When the first polyp was found, it was during Mr. Reagan's first complete exam in two and a half years.

France Pledges Eureka A Billion Francs as Start

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President François Mitterrand pledged a French government contribution of 1 billion francs (about \$116 million) on Wednesday as a first step to finance Eureka, the program he proposed three months ago as Western Europe's response to technological challenges posed by U.S. research for a defense in space against missiles.

Opening a meeting of high-level officials from 17 European countries, Mr. Mitterrand conceded that there were numerous financial and organizational obstacles to Eureka. But he urged foreign ministers and ministers of research to support the program "to assure the technological independence of Europe," notably with regard to the United States and Japan.

Mr. Mitterrand termed the project a "decisive" step for Europe. More cautious reactions, particularly with regard to governmental financing of Eureka projects, were expressed by West German, British and Swiss officials. They said they supported the basic purpose but declined to commit money.

Mr. Mitterrand said that the French contribution in the first year would be mainly in the form of government subsidies and loans.

The budget for Eureka has been estimated at 55 billion francs over five years. An aide to Roland Dumas, France's external relations minister, said "most of the estimates are very flexible and do not mean much, since most of the specific projects have not yet been clearly defined or decided."

France has focused on five sectors for development: computers, telecommunications, robotics, new materials and biotechnology.

Mr. Genscher said funds could also be raised through the EC budget and national and international financial markets.

"We are definitely not talking about setting up a government-subsidized program first, as Mr. Mitterrand has suggested," said a senior West German diplomat.

Another high-level meeting is expected to be scheduled in the fall, probably in Bonn, to pursue such questions as financing and involving industrialists.

Soviet Offer Acknowledged

(Continued from Page 1)

however, that such a proposal had never officially been made.

Tuesday, the White House statement said that "regrettably, the Soviet position has remained entrenched, with no movement in their formal positions."

A State Department official underscored that the statement had said "formal" position, and he added that "if the Russians are going to be more flexible in the future, only time will tell, but we can't be in the position of commenting on informal comments possibly raised by some Soviet official."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, discussing the new Soviet concepts, said that "the method of aggregation proposed in these concepts seems designed to favor preservation of the Soviet Union's primary area of advantage, that is, in prompt, hard-target kill capability, the most worrisome element in the current strategic equation."

The United States says that the Soviet Union's 10-warhead, land-based missiles have gained in accuracy in recent years and could destroy American land-based missiles. The United States would like to see the Soviet Union eliminate about a third of its missile

Italy, Japan Discuss SDI

Italy and Japan have insisted that the United States consult its allies and negotiate with Moscow before installing any defense system in space, a spokesman for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday, Reuters reported from Rome.

The Strategic Defense Initiative has figured prominently in Mr. Nakasone's meetings with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, officials of both sides said.

Initial Tests on Recorders

Fail to Explain Jet Disaster

The Associated Press

BOMBAY — Aviation experts said Wednesday that preliminary tests on the voice recorder of an Air-India jetliner had failed to explain the June 23 crash that killed 329 people. The analysts continued working to filter out background noise on the tapes.

They said more complete analysis of a second electronic recorder, which contains flight data, may take up to two weeks. Sabotage is suspected in the crash, the third-worst disaster in aviation history.

The two recorders were recovered last week from the wreckage in the Atlantic off the coast of Ireland.

[The Press Trust of India, quoting sources, reported Wednesday that computer printouts of the flight-data recorder showed that an explosion had ripped through the plane shortly before it crashed,

Reuters reported. There was no official confirmation.

[Graham Leroy, a U.S. analyst from Lockheed Aircraft Services who is working on the analysis of the flight recorder, later said the report was incorrect. Nothing had been established, he said, except that the flight recorder "is working."

Justice B.N. Kirpal, chief of the Indian government inquiry into the crash, said he had listened to the cockpit tape from the flight but was still unable to say what caused the jet, which was en route from Canada to India, to plunge into the Atlantic.

S.N. Sharma, secretary to the court of inquiry and an official in the Ministry of Civil Aviation, said Tuesday that conversation on the tape "came to an abrupt and sudden end" moments before the crash.

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More Reported in

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ght Terrorists

State George P. Shultz said they must "fight back" against them safe haven, and suggest an alliance responsibility. He ended a two-week trip off the job of alliance duty. A U.S. warship because of its nuclear weapons, the alliance structure that the major policy since World War II of our way of life to be we will be divided and

an in Honduras

armed forces expect to have for the next three months engineering plans for the department document. The Tactical Air Command, which Reagan administration, which train Honduras army, stationed only on a year-long

Beirut Duty

officers arrived Wednesday morning from Beirut, Lebanon. The Syrian officers are based in Beirut with the

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Handling of Marine Wounded In Beirut Bomb Attack Faulted

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The handling of casualties by the U.S. Air Force after the 1983 truck bombing of a Marine Corps barracks in Lebanon is described as medically and ethically indefensible by an internal memorandum prepared by an army officer.

The air force officer in charge of the transfer of seriously wounded Marines to Europe has defended the operation.

U.S. readiness to handle such casualties in the European Command after terrorist attacks or a larger conventional war has also been sharply criticized in various internal military documents.

Two memorandums written shortly after the Beirut bombing reveal competition between the air force and the army to care for victims of the bombing who were taken to Europe and to reap the publicity rewards from providing the care.

In the course of the struggle, air force officers, who took charge of patient distribution, shunted the wounded to an overburdened air force hospital while better-prepared army hospitals were pushed into the background, according to one army officer. The officer, Colonel George W. Ward Jr., who helped coordinate the army's medical response, said the air force decisions could not be defended "medically, morally or ethically."

Another document, a classified report from April 1984 now circulating in the Pentagon and Congress, charges that "the Beirut terrorist act of Oct. 23, 1983, revealed that the U.S. European Command lacks a comprehensive, integrated plan for providing care to the victims of terrorist attacks."

The report has been kept secret over the objections of Pentagon health officials and the House Armed Services Committee. In May the committee charged that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were trying to classify the report as secret "not because it contains classified information but because of its critical nature." A summary of the report, containing no classification marks, has been made available.

The terrorist bombing destroyed the Marine barracks at Beirut International Airport, killing 241 Marines and wounding more than 100.

The Pentagon's own official investigation of the bombing, headed by a retired admiral, Robert L.J. Long, gave some hint of the medical problems in its public report, issued in December 1983.

The Long report praised the "heroic" effort at the scene of the bombing and commended the performance of medical personnel at all of the places that handled the victims. But the commission questioned the decision to evacuate some of the most seriously injured patients to American hospitals in West Germany when a much closer British hospital on Cyprus was ready to receive them.

The commission also challenged the decision by air force officers to send the evacuation aircraft to Rhein-Main Air Base in West Germany, which is near the Wiesbaden air force hospital, rather than to the Ramstein Air Base, which is near an army hospital that was better equipped to care for the most seriously wounded. As a result, the most seriously wounded faced additional transport time by helicopter to reach the army hospital.

The commission said it had found "no evidence that any of the wounded died or received improper medical treatment" because of the way they were evacuated and distributed. But it charged that the decision to land the aircraft at Rhein-Main rather than Ramstein "may have increased the risk to the most seriously wounded."

The air force officer in charge of patient distribution, Brigadier General Richard D. Hansen, who is now retired, defended his decisions and blamed any problems on lack of a clear medical command structure in the European Command, a unified command that is supposed to direct and coordinate the actions of all three military services in Europe.

Although a medical duty officer at the command had ordered the evacuation aircraft to fly first to Ramstein to unload the most critically ill patients, General Hansen acknowledged that he did not like these instructions and so personally "took control of the casualty movement" and changed the directions.



SPACEMEN'S REUNION — Major General Alexei Leonov of the Soviet Air Force, flanked by Thomas P. Stafford, left, and Vance Brand, attending a ceremony at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington commemorating the 10th anniversary of the linkup in space of Soviet and U.S. spacecraft. The five astronauts and cosmonauts who were aboard the two craft July 17, 1975, urged a U.S.-Soviet mission to Mars.

U.S. Envoy Angers French Leaders

Departing Ambassador Made 'Unacceptable' Comments

PARIS — The senior U.S. diplomat in France was summoned Wednesday to the Foreign Ministry to explain "unacceptable" comments by former Ambassador Evan G. Galbraith, including a suggestion that Communists be excluded from political activity.

The ministry said the charge d'affaires, John Marasca, had been summoned after publication of an interview with Mr. Galbraith in the conservative newspaper *Le Figaro*.

Mr. Galbraith, who left his post last week, frequently annoyed French officials during his four-year tour of duty because of candid comments about President François Mitterrand's Socialist administration.

A ministry statement said the secretary-general of the Ministry for External Relations was summoning the chargé d'affaires "to convey to him the unacceptable character of Mr. Galbraith's comments."

There was no immediate comment from the U.S. Embassy.

In the interview, Mr. Galbraith said Washington's relations with France had improved after Mr. Mitterrand reshuffled his cabinet last year, leaving out four Communists who had been ministers after his election in 1981.

"We never appreciated the prestige that participation in government gave" the Communists, he said. "For us they are in a sense outlaws and should not even take part in the electoral process. After they left, we felt more at ease talking about France in the United States."

Mr. Galbraith, a former banker, also issued a prediction for next year's parliamentary elections, saying the conservative opposition would unseat the Socialists.

"I don't know any more than the polls; it is clear that the opposition is going to win," he said. "I have no reason to believe that the polls are wrong."

The former ambassador, a personal friend of President Ronald Reagan, was upbraided by French officials soon after Mr. Mitterrand's election for denouncing the president's Communist partners in government as "agents of a force exterior to France, directed by the Russians."

He was criticized a year later for condemning France's decision to purchase Soviet gas. He was also summoned to the Foreign Ministry for commenting on France's policy of giving asylum to political exiles.

He said it was "not always able to make the distinction between exiles and terrorists."

The ambassador was called to the prime minister's office last year for describing Charles Fiterman, a Communist who at the time was transport minister, as a "poor Frenchman gone awry."

It said the U.S.-supported rebels were responsible for most of the worst human rights abuses.

that "such abuses have occurred" and that "serious problems of censorship persist."

YOUR GUIDE TO DINING WELL
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WASHINGTON — A report by a private human rights group accuses the Reagan administration of manipulating and distorting information on human rights abuses in Nicaragua to justify U.S. support for rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government.

The report made public Monday by the group, American Watch, is the eighth that it has compiled on Nicaragua since 1982. The report said that "the misuse of human rights data has become pervasive" throughout U.S. official statements.

"The administration's accusations against Nicaragua rest upon a core of fact," the report said, charging that the Sandinistas have committed "serious abuses," including arbitrary arrests and the relocation of thousands of Miskito Indians.

"Around that core of fact, however, U.S. officials have built an edifice of innuendo and exaggeration," the report said.

It said that there was no policy of torture, political murder, or disappearance in Nicaragua, but it said

Senate Confirms Envoys With Assent of Helms

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By overwhelming margins the Senate has confirmed three key White House diplomatic appointments and ended a monthlong battle with conservatives over more than two dozen State Department nominations.

Richard R. Burt, now assistant secretary of state for European affairs, was approved Tuesday as ambassador to West Germany by a vote of 88-10.

Rozanne L. Ridgway, now ambassador to East Germany, was confirmed to succeed Mr. Burt, 88-9.

Edwin G. Corr was endorsed, 89-8, as ambassador to El Salvador, succeeding Thomas Pickering, who has been named ambassador to Israel.

These three are among 29 appointees who Senator Jesse Helms and other Senate conservatives maintain are too liberal. The rest were approved earlier by voice votes.

As a price for permitting the 29 nominees to be approved, Mr. Helms, a North Carolina Republi-

can, had demanded that jobs be found for six conservatives currently in the State Department or abroad.

Last week, when he announced that he was dropping his protest, Mr. Helms said he was "very satisfied" with the response he had gotten from the State Department, but he declined to elaborate.

Two aides to the Republican leadership said that Mr. Helms had received "certain assurances," but few specific promises, from the administration that "he would be consulted" on future diplomatic appointments.

A State Department official said that one of Mr. Helms's favorites, James L. Malone, would probably be named ambassador to Belize. In addition, Mr. Helms's intervention apparently helped John Gavin, the current ambassador to Mexico, retain his job.

On Monday, Mr. Helms asserted that Mr. Burt, Mr. Ridgway and Mr. Corr represented a liberal element in the State Department that "has had an enormous impact on the foreign policy of America."

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Leslie C. Arends, U.S. Politician, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leslie C. Arends, 89, a conservative Republican who represented Illinois for 40 years in the U.S. Congress and served as House Republican whip for more than 30 years before he retired in 1975, died Tuesday of a heart attack in Naples, Florida.

Mr. Arends, a ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee, was considered the consummate partisan; his devotion to the Republican Party was so great that his entire career was spent supporting it, defending it and praising it with all of his considerable vigor and diligence.

"I was brought up right," he once said, "as a Republican."

Mr. Arends grew up on his father's farm in Illinois. He attended Oberlin College in Ohio and served three years in the navy in World War I.

In 1934 he was elected to the House of Representatives and in 1943 he was elected Republican whip. The chief duties of the whip are rounding up party members and seeing that they are on the floor for major votes, and helping the House party leader hold a solid block of votes in line on the party's side of major issues.



Leslie C. Arends

Alberto Giacometti, sculptor and painter, died Monday of a heart attack in the American Hospital in Paris. He was preparing to return to his Paris home after a cataract operation.

His rustic and whimsical bronze furniture has been increasingly admired and sought after by art professionals and collectors in Europe and the United States. The crowning achievement of his career was the commission for tables, chairs and chandeliers for the new Picasso Museum in Paris, which is to open Sept. 23.

Alberto and Diego Giacometti were inseparable for 40 years. Diego was Alberto's adviser, confidant, model and assistant until Alberto's death in 1966. He sat constantly for his brother, and his head was almost a signature of Alberto's art.

Five Russians Imprisoned for Polluting Water Supply in Southwestern Ukraine

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Five business officials in the Soviet Union have received prison sentences of up to five years after being found responsible for an environmental disaster two years ago that spoiled the water supply of a large part of the southwestern Ukraine.

The results of a trial were reported June 27 in Moscow by Izvestia, the government newspaper. Last year Izvestia expressed concern about a possible cover-up in the case, in which the five were found guilty of negligence.

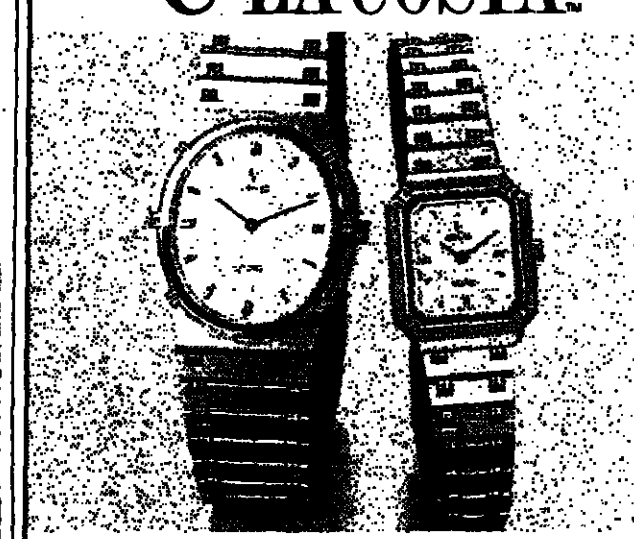
In the accident, on Sept. 15, 1983, the dam of a liquid-waste reservoir at a fertilizer plant at Stebnik collapsed, discharging toxic lime into a nearby stream and then into the Dniester River, a major source of water for the southwestern Ukraine.

In reporting the prison sentences Izvestia said that both during the investigation and in the trial "the

Arrests Reported in Spain

MADRID — Spain's supreme court has jailed nine prison officers, including a former prison director, Santiago Martinez Motos, for beating inmates, court sources said Wednesday.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Better Budget Choices Exist

The struggle to control the federal budget deficit slipped badly last week, with the agreement brokered by the White House. It is now late in the season to regain momentum for more substantial cuts in the deficit, but it is too early to stop trying. There are better choices to be made than those that the administration has agreed on with the congressional leaders so far.

The agreement, as it stands, protects the Senate's figure for defense appropriations as the administration wished. It also protects the cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits, as the House Democrats wanted. It is a compromise, in the sense that nobody wanted. But they would have done better to go the opposite way — to take the Senate's position on Social Security and the House's figures for defense appropriations. That would mean eliminating inflation adjustments for both, holding them at their present levels for a year. Sacrificing the inflation adjustments ought not be done for less than one year. Over a longer period, it would impose a dangerous erosion on two crucial functions of government. But for a year, as a badly needed contribution to restraining a big deficit, it would be not only tolerable but good policy.

It would lift this year's attempt at fiscal control above the recent pattern of alternating complaint and acquiescence, in which the deficit sinks a little in good years but rises a lot in the bad ones. This year, the third year of

recovery from the last recession, the deficit will probably be about \$215 billion. That is up \$30 billion from last year. For next year, both House and Senate have now passed resolutions that, following very different routes, would push it down to \$173 billion or a little less. But last week's agreement on defense and Social Security makes it unlikely that they will actually hit that target. There is now a hunt under way for other vulnerable items. It is possible to find them. But it is difficult to cut a long list of small items and then make the cuts stick.

Before ending the hunt and going on holiday, the conferees from the two congressional budget committees, and the White House, need to give more consideration to the unpleasant but necessary alternative: deletion of inflation increases for the two largest and most sensitive categories in the budget. Both defense and the pension system are threatened by continuing uncontrolled deficits, for both require a strong and stable economy. A temporary freeze serves the interests of both. And beyond that temporary freeze? Just as a compass needle keeps swinging back to north, all the logic of the budget keeps coming back to one familiar point. It is going to take a tax increase to pay for the services and protections that most Americans — not only congressmen, but the people who elected them — consider basic federal responsibilities.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Talking With Other Species

Kanzi, a four-year-old pygmy chimpanzee, has put new sparkle into an old venture: the age-old desire of humans to communicate with other species. Many who claim to have established dialogue with animals turn out to be victims of self-deception. It is easy for researchers to see in animals' behavior what they want to see. Then, too, smart animals like horses and chimpanzees are adept at reading the non-verbal cues in human behavior of which humans are often unaware.

The two propensities can lead to a debacle, most notably in the case of Clever Hans, a horse who was taught to count early this century by a German schoolteacher, Wilhelm von Osten. Everyone was impressed by Hans's arithmetical ability as he gave the right numerical answer to problems with taps of his hoof. But as a later study showed, the horse was not counting at all. He carefully watched for his questioner to make a minute, involuntary jerk of his head when the right number was reached, at which point he stopped tapping.

It is not that other species do not have ways of communicating among themselves. The German zoologist Martin Lindauer so understood the signaling among bees about to swarm to their next nesting site that he could get there on his bicycle before the bees did. But the communication of bees is confined to the things bees are interested in. Human language

is more than a set of signals or symbols. It is also the syntax with which they are structured. Recognizing true syntax in communications with animals is harder than it might seem.

Chimpanzees certainly learn signs and even string them together in apparently meaningful phrases. But are they using signs as humans do? An ape that makes signs for "give," "me" and "apple" may seem articulate, yet probably is merely acting like a pigeon trained to peck at red, blue and green to get food. Some critics have dismissed the whole ape-language field as an elaborate repetition of the Clever Hans phenomenon, with humans unconsciously training animals in routines that are then taken for communication. The faculty for language may be innate in humans and acquired long after they evolved from other primates. It so, apes cannot take even the first step.

Nonetheless, efforts continue. At the Language Research Center near Atlanta, researchers have noticed that pygmy chimpanzees learn symbols with particular ease. Kanzi, their star student, responds accurately to symbols used by others, and seems to understand human commands. He fetches diapers, hoses, spoons; all you have to do is ask. That is far from proof he has acquired language; such behavior may not differ from a dog retrieving a stick. But it is a promising start.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Making the Good Times Last

Oil-industry analysts are now talking about the price of crude dropping by \$5 or more, down to \$22 or even \$20 a barrel. After that — say, by the early 1990s — prices should again start to rise because oil that has become too cheap will drive a lot of energy producers out of the market, shrinking supplies. The analysts, who have sometimes been wildly wrong, probably have it right this time. Oil prices are heading for a significant fall because that is what current market conditions require. Inevitably, though, the time must come when this process is reversed and market forces again push prices up. The trick for oil-importers is to postpone that time as long as possible.

For most of the 1970s the 15 countries that make up the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were able to control the market and to fix prices for a simple reason: They owned most of the world's known supplies of oil. Over time, though, OPEC's high oil prices encouraged other countries to get into the game and to produce oil in quantities sufficient to erode the cartel's control. The trouble is that if oil prices now start to decline steeply the economic incentives to search for new oil or to develop alternative forms of energy will diminish as well. As that happens, OPEC should be able to reassert its importance, and the world is once more likely to find itself uneasily dependent on OPEC oil.

For now, though, cheaper oil prices loom, with or without OPEC's approval. Already about 75 percent of OPEC's greatly reduced oil output is being sold or bartered at less than

official prices, under the steady pressure of price reductions by non-OPEC oil exporters. As prices fall, the economies of some oil producers — among them Nigeria, Mexico and Venezuela — seem destined to be beat up even more. Most of the world, though, will gain. If continued prudence in oil consumption is demonstrated even as prices drop, that gain could last longer than experts forecast.

— LOS ANGELES TIMES

Live Aid's Good Vibrations

The weather was bearable, the vibrations were something to sing with and talk about, the fund-raising seemed to be sizable. Saturday's Live Aid concerts in Philadelphia and London were to end the grip of famine on the people of Ethiopia and other central African areas. But let the governments in those places bear in mind that reports on the actual conveyance of aid, long-range as well as short, will now be awaited by the concert-watchers.

Live Aid turned out in one sense to resemble many another TV spectacular to provide money for research into a specific disease or affliction. Yet the occasion organized originally by a Briton named Bob Geldof was also unique, in the way it not only unified individuals and styles from across the vast sweep of young-world music, but also fired up a supposedly "gimme" generation in support of a cause.

There is more to rock than the excesses, the narcissism that old folk frequently assign to it. Such a concert will not happen soon again, but it can happen when the summons is sufficient.

— THE BALTIMORE EVENING SUN

FROM OUR JULY 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: A.U.S. Policing of Nicaragua?

WASHINGTON — That the United States may be compelled to intervene in Nicaragua and put an end to the state of anarchy prevailing there is regarded by officials of the State Department as highly probable. According to the American interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, the nation which maintains order and respects international obligations has nothing to fear from the United States, but "chronic" wrongdoing which results in a lessening of the ties of civilized society may require intervention and the United States in the interests of the world must exercise an international police power. The Washington Government feels that unless it intervenes there is danger of the intervention of a foreign Power with all the ensuing complications.

1935: Skulls Called Pre-Neanderthal

BERLIN — What experts claim to be the skulls of the ancestors of the prehistoric Neanderthal man were found [on July 17] at St. Martin's Church at Bilk, near Düsseldorf. When excavations were made at this church to investigate ancient Franco-German tombs three well-preserved, completely petrified skulls from diluvian times were discovered slightly more than six feet underground. The skulls, which were a little less than half an inch thick and have receding foreheads and enormously thick eyeholes, thus show all the characteristics of Neanderthal man. Their construction, however, being still flatter, experts think the skulls must belong to the Neanderthal man's forefathers. The skulls were taken to the Prehistoric Institute at Bonn for further examination.



'Remember years ago when that sign was the other way around?'

United Sympathy for Reagan Is Useful, But Transient

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — When a president is stricken, the natural instinct of the nation is to close ranks. For a few months, the present mood of sympathy and unity in America is likely to prevail, but not for the remaining three and a half years of Ronald Reagan's presidency.

No doubt the central figures in the cabinet and the White House staff will be able to compose their differences over control of the budget, the arms race and other matters. Even Congress may be a little more cooperative and less combative for a while. But three and a half years is a long time at the present rate of stupidity in the world. There are deep divisions in the United States and on both domestic and foreign policy. The battle for control of the Senate next year will be vicious, and these policy and political battles are bound to come to the fore under the most difficult circumstances, regardless of the state of the president's health and spirit.

He will undoubtedly get through the summer all right, after a much-needed rest. Congress will be away recuperating from its own self-inflicted wounds. He has at the core of his cabinet and White House staff a group of intelligent, experienced men, and he can probably referee their differences about as well from the ranch as from the Oval Office.

Later in the year, however, things may get a little awkward. He is scheduled to have his first summit meeting with the leader of the Soviet Union, and here there is a switch. Mr. Reagan has been complaining ever since he came into the White House that he was dealing with old and ailing Soviet leaders who were leaving decisions to a "collective leadership" that could not make up its mind.

Now he is confronted by a feisty, younger Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, who has been getting rid of the old guard, while the president is suffering from the ailments of old age and relying on his own "collective leadership" in Washington.

It will be interesting to see who emerges from this Reagan team during the president's convalescence, and where he places his trust until he is strong enough to take over again. Will it be Vice President George Bush, or chief of staff Donald Rumsfeld, or will he establish a Rumsfeld line of temporary authority and let them struggle along until they cannot settle their differences?

The guess here is that Mr. Reagan will let them struggle and think about it later. That is what he did about his own health at the first sign of trouble in May 1984, during the election campaign. He let it drift.

The chances are that he will let Mr. Reagan be Mr. Reagan for a while, which may make James Baker wonder why he left the chief of staff job for the Treasury. But it is just possible, though not likely, that Mr. Reagan will push the vice president forward, looking to the future — for a couple of main reasons.

First, it is only fair within the spirit of the 25th Amendment that the vice president, as the only other person elected by the nation, should represent the president, not only when the president is "incapacitated" but when somebody has to run the store under presidential direction.

Second, if the doctors are right that Mr. Reagan has at least a 50-50

chance of recovering completely and serving out his term in full command of his faculties, then there is no problem, except for that other 50 percent, suggesting that maybe he will not.

Politicians are sentimental only up to a point. They figure the odds, and the name of the game is winning and holding power. Here Mr. Bush, though no darling of the Republican conservatives, may have a political as well as a policy role to play.

The president needs the support of the Democrats even to get a limited compromise on the budget and on arms control, and he is not getting it. They are hell-bent to spend more money on Social Security, less money on defense, get him out of "star wars"

and get the Republicans out of control of the Senate in 1986 and out of the White House in 1988.

But they have to be careful not to add to their recent presidential election failures. For if the president does not recover his health and his full powers in the next three and a half years, given the 50-50 bet and the accidents of life, he always has the option of resigning and turning the presidency over to Mr. Bush, who would then seek re-election in 1988 from the White House.

This is obviously not the president's or the Democrats' favorite vision of the future, but in the struggle for power around here, you would be surprised what the political managers and backsters think about.

The New York Times

State of Mind May Help Cancer Patient

By Norman Cousins

LOS ANGELES — Does the attitude of a patient make any difference in the treatment of cancer?

Medical researchers at the University of Pennsylvania Cancer Center did a questionnaire survey of 359 patients suffering from "advanced, high-risk cancer." The patients were questioned about their emotions, attitudes and life styles. The death rate of the patients was 75 percent. The researchers found that emotional or "psychosocial" factors did not affect the course of the disease.

The implication is that cancer patients are deceived if they think that confidence, hopefulness and a strong will to live play an important part in treatment.

If one reads the report carefully, however, it becomes apparent that the main question posed by the study is whether anything can change the outcome of high-risk cancer cases. The people who responded to the questionnaire also had received conventional medical treatment — radiation, chemotherapy or surgery. Since the death rate was the same 75 percent, the conclusion applied to attitudes would also apply to medical care.

Yet few people would be disposed to say, because the chances of survival in advanced cancer are very small, that medical care should be withheld. Whatever the odds, we have the obligation to provide the best that medical science has to offer. The medical journals regularly report high-risk cancer cases that have gone into remission. The very fact that these cases are highlighted in the medical press is evidence that they defied specialists' predictions.

Physicians will give no guarantee that medical treatment will "cure" in any given case. Neither will anyone who ministers to the emotional or spiritual needs of a patient provide absolute assurances. But humans are energized by their hopes. A patient's will to live cannot be totally disregarded in making a prognosis or in designing a treatment. We must combine all the resources of the patient — physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual.

It has been stated that no scientific evidence exists to support the idea that emotions can affect the course of serious disease. This is not entirely true. The Institute for the Advancement of Health has published two comprehensive reviews of research projects on the way human emotions interact with the human physiology. Both books are edited by Steven E. Locke and Mady Hornig-Roban.

The first volume is called "Mind and Immunity," and summarizes 1,400 separate research projects. The second, "Psychological and Behavioral Treatments for Disorders of the Heart and Blood Vessels," contains accounts of 916 research papers dealing with psychological factors and cardiac disease. Both books demonstrate that attitudes and emotions have physical effects. Meanwhile, research projects are going forward to determine just how these psychological factors affect bodily functions.

A new field of medicine called psychoneuroimmunology is emerging. It is based on the concept that there is no single cause of serious disease or no single key to a cure; the brain, the endocrine system and the immune system interact in a way that can set a stage for disease to progress or enhance prospects of recovery.

For example, cancer specialists led by Dr. W.A. Gordon studied 308 women with breast and lung cancer and were able to identify the role of negative emotions in the intensification of their illnesses. Dr. F.I. Fawzy, a cancer specialist at the University of California Los Angeles School of Medicine, has been using psychosocial therapy with conventional cancer treatment.

Two groups in California have been created that are having a significant effect on the quality of life of cancer patients. One is called We Can Do, and the other is called the Wellness Community. Many of the patients have lived long past the time predicted for them by their physicians, many of whom have no hesitation in saying that the determination and will to live of the patients accounts for a significant part of their progress.

It is nonsense to treat patients as though they consisted exclusively of mechanical parts. It is equal nonsense to regard physicians as mechanics. Human beings are unique because of their ability to gain command of their experiences, to draw meaning from life, and to think and feel deeply. Physicians know that their science works best when they treat a human being as a magnificent totality.

The writer, who contributed this view to the Los Angeles Times, is an adjunct professor of medical humanities at the University of California Los Angeles School of Medicine. He is the author of "Anatomy of an Illness" (1980) and "The Healing Heart" (1983), published by W.W. Norton.

40 Years On, Are We Learning to Love the Bomb?

By Paul Briens

PULLMAN, Washington — Not since Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed nearly 40 years ago have images of nuclear war been so widespread in popular culture.

Americans, it seems, are learning to love the nuclear bomb — especially youngsters, who are escaping their anxiety by embracing the bomb as an adventure.

In Los Angeles, teen-agers wearing necklaces of bones dance to rock videos depicting atomic apocalypse. Such images have long been a staple of some television channels.

Video games depicting nuclear warfare are popular. The onetime big hit Missile Command, in which the player uses antiballistic missiles to defend cities against attack (it all ended with a flash and a mushroom cloud bearing the words "Game Over"), has been succeeded by games that are more sophisticated, such as Ground Zero.

The Australian movie "Mad Max II: The Road Warrior," set in a post-apocalyptic wasteland, was a big hit with young people a few years ago, and its sequel, "Mad Max: Beyond Thunderdome," is a bigger one this year. Last year, they flocked to see "The Terminator," in which Arnold Schwarzenegger, as a robot, was bent on insuring destruction of the human race in a nuclear war — a film remarkable for the way it endorsed survivalist philosophy. Since nuclear conflict is inevitable, the best we can do is arm and train to fight in the postwar chaos.

Comic book collectors are snapping up the Judge Dredd series, which depicts a violent world of chaos after nuclear destruction.

Popular fiction dealing with nu-



Reagan can joke about bombing the Kremlin, with remarkably little public reaction, it is clear that nuclear war is no longer "unthinkable." Increasing numbers of people have begun to consider it inevitable.

Serious analyses, such as the films "The Day After" and "Testament," do not reflect the actual state of public consciousness about the menace of nuclear war. Most people cannot be bothered with the complexities of nuclear weapons and disarmament. It is far easier to think of nuclear war as simply The End of the World. The most common reaction is: "If the bomb drops, I hope I'm right under it."

Such attitudes have always been common, but what is new is the bravado with which books and films depict the prospect of Armageddon. What was shocking back comedy in the movie "Dr. Strangelove" is now the norm for many young people. Some of this is adolescent posturing — the equivalent of flaunting swastikas, to alienate adults — but much of it, I suspect, reflects the despair about the future revealed in surveys of youths' view of nuclear war.

Video games, films, music and books are reconciling a generation to nuclear war as inevitable. This undermines the possibility that the next generation will deal any more rationally with the problem than we have. Educators and parents need to pay more attention to this trend and to make it clear to youth that a holocaust won't be fun.

The writer, associate professor of English at Washington State University, is completing a book, "Nuclear Holocaust: Atomic War in Fiction 1914-1984." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Cheaper Oil Won't Slow Exploration

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — For many years, most oil-market "experts" peddled poor advice and analysis: OPEC was in control, they said, and could exact whatever toll it pleased from a petroleum-dependent society. Prices, which had been in pennies a barrel before 1973, rose to \$34 a barrel in 1979-80. The common wisdom was that \$75 or \$100 a barrel was not out of reach.

Any effort to depress the price would only make the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries decide to keep the oil in the ground, where it would gain in value, the so-called experts maintained.

But now, the OPEC cartel is in tatters, its effort to protect a \$26 price a failure. The consuming world learned a lesson from OPEC's repeated oil "shocks," wisely resorting to conservation and substitution. And OPEC's extortionate prices stimulated new explorations of oil.

Today, the oil market is dominated by a glut and falling prices, despite the fact that OPEC producers have drastically cut production, and the inability of warring Iran and Iraq to pump and market all they would like.

Philip K. Verleger Jr. of Charles River Associates said in recent testimony before a House Energy subcommittee that the real question is whether the slide in prices can be stopped at \$20 a barrel or even \$10. Oil, he says, is now a commodity like any other, meaning that prices can oscillate from levels below \$10 to levels over \$40 a barrel, and that there is very little that any government or cartel can do to stabilize it.

Meanwhile, many businesses and banks that bet on the bad advice they got from experts over the past 10 years — a one-way, upward oil spiral — have already failed. And those who continue to have a vested interest in keeping prices up beg for a gentler, rather than precipitate, slide.

The latest argument against declining oil prices is that there is a risk that conservation and exploration will slacken off, cheaper oil will substitute for other energy sources, and soon OPEC will be back in the saddle.

But Mr. Verleger points out that the world has traveled a long distance from the time that the "Seven Sisters" among the oil companies combined with OPEC in a series of preferential agreements to control prices and supply. And some of the new industrial conservation practices and substitutions are probably irreversible.

As Professor Elyahu Kanovsky of Tel Aviv University and Queens College (one of the few who have been consistently right on oil pointed out recently, almost everyone connected with the oil industry has vastly underestimated the extent of new oil discoveries. Only a handful have analyzed oil issues clearly, but these remain voices in the wilderness.

Unaccountably, those who get attention are those who had it wrong before. Thus, in a New York Times piece a few days ago (NYT, July 6), Daniel Yergin, president of Cambridge Energy Research Associates, said: "Barring a major technological development, the reduction in energy investment will come back to haunt us. Market realities will again give way to geological realities — the concentration of oil reserves in OPEC and in the Middle East. And that will eventually put the era of surplus behind us." Mr. Yergin is one of those who did not foresee the oil glut and the accompanying decline in prices.

Mr. Yergin's ability to puzzle out the oil market should be considered flawed, on the basis of the record. In any event, he is in good company, including those who advised governments, commercial banks and the World Bank, and who wrote treatises for prestigious establishment journals such as Foreign Affairs.

It seems to me that it is high time for editors to pay attention to the those who have been right on oil. They tell us that the risk that lower oil prices would weaken the resolve for conservation and substitution can be offset by import taxes. They add that OPEC's power could be diminished if we continue to stockpile oil in the strategic petroleum reserve.

In short, a continuing decline in the price of oil provides enormous benefits for the world economy, and will vitiate OPEC's power to hold the world hostage to political aims. The name of the game now should be to try to perpetuate that situation, not throw in the towel.

The Washington Post

LETTER

Making a Fair Exchange

I read with interest Hobart Rowen's news analysis, "Japan Feels Trade Crisis with U.S." (July 8), which seems to suggest that the solution to the problem of the U.S. deficit with Japan is for the Japanese people to stop saving their money and spend it on substandard American products. I wonder what old Ben Franklin would have thought of that.

I think a much better approach would be for President Reagan to work out a trade with Japanese of U.S. lawyers (of which America has 20 per capita for every one the Japanese have per capita) for engineers (of which Japan has seven per capita for every one per capita in America). Such an exchange could make America an industrial nation again.

FRANK BRADLEY

Melbystrand, Sweden.

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3 More Die in South Africa, Soweto Unrest Is Called 'Serious'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOWETO, South Africa — Three people died overnight in unrest throughout South Africa, and violence flared Wednesday in Soweto, the country's largest black township, reaching what a police spokesman called "serious heights."

The police headquarters in Pretoria, reporting disturbances around the nation, said the body of a black woman had been found after overnight rioting in Witbank, east of Johannesburg, and that two

men had been killed when police fired into crowds.

In Soweto, Jan Coetzee, a police brigadier, said the violence there had been intense but added that the police had brought it under control. In one incident, the police official said, a small bus carrying 15 Germans and Americans was stoned by about 100 girls and boys wearing school uniforms.

"Three windows were damaged but, as far as we know, nobody was injured," he said. "Police escorted the bus out of Soweto."

The outbreaks in Soweto, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, were the worst in the recent weeks of unrest in black townships.

Soweto was the center of student unrest in 1976 that went on nearly a year and took at least 600 lives.

The three deaths overnight raised to 12 the total of blacks killed in political violence in five days. More than 450 have died in the 10 months of protests against apartheid, the legalized racial system of segregation.

A government spokesman said tens of thousands of blacks were boycotting classes, leaving schools virtually deserted in 26 communities. Edgar Posselt, an education official, said 46 schools were closed in Duderstadt, Kwathema and Tsakane, east of Johannesburg.

Residents of Soweto said nearly all the schools were closed there.

Nearly 1,000 youths gathered outside a court in Soweto, where more than 100 people were to appear on charges of attending an illegal meeting over the weekend to

protest proposed rent increases. Some young people entered the court and sang freedom songs.

Witnesses, who asked that their names not be used, said policemen fired tear gas to clear the courtroom. Outside, mounted police charged into the crowd with whips.

Witnesses reported injuries and arrests, but said they did not know how many.

There were incidents of stone-throwing elsewhere in Soweto. Residents said that students commandeered at least eight buses to take them to the court.

The police were said to have shot one person in a crowd throwing stones at one of the buses and a bakery truck after they had collided.

Pressure by the Netherlands South Africa was considering Wednesday how to resolve a diplomatic dispute with the Netherlands over a Dutch citizen who made an unsuccessful bid for sanctuary in the Netherlands Embassy, Reuters reported from Pretoria.

The Netherlands government set a 48-hour deadline, expiring Thursday morning, for his return.

The Foreign Ministry said Pretoria and The Hague were in contact over the detainee, Klaas de Jonge, and said further public statements would hamper a solution.

The Netherlands said Tuesday that it would recall Ambassador Hugo Carsten for consultations unless Mr. de Jonge was returned.

Foreign Minister P. J. J. Botha has said the investigation involving Mr. de Jonge included alleged arms caches for the exiled African National Congress guerrilla group, fighting to overthrow white rule.



A PAPAL AUDIENCE — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and his wife, Tsutako, talked Thursday with Pope John Paul II during an audience at the Vatican. Mr. Nakasone has also been meeting with officials of the Italian government in Rome.

Soviet Pursues Anti-Alcohol Campaign

MOSCOW — A Soviet police official warned drinkers Wednesday that there would be no let-up in the government's anti-alcohol campaign, but distanced fears that police would pick up suspected drunkards at random on the street.

"Neither in the autumn, nor winter, nor spring, nor next summer will things get easier for persistent drunkards on the street," said a police major general, Anatoli Zhorich, in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta.

But he said it was nonsense to fear, as some of the newspaper's readers had, that the police were trying to "fulfill a plan" of arrests by picking up people at random. Interior Minister Vitali Fedorovich said Monday there had been 15,000 violations of the laws introduced June 1. The new rules raised the legal drinking age, banned the drinking of spirits in the street and increased penalties for public drunkenness.

The newspaper said many readers had written to ask if the clampdown on alcohol abuse gave police the right to stop passers-by in the street to check their sobriety. "Nobody's going to stop someone on the street and check him 'just for the sake of it,' unless it's a wife meeting her husband near a food-store drinks department," General Zhorich said.

The extent of police action against the more obviously illegal aspects of alcohol abuse was indicated by a Moscow police captain quoted Wednesday in the newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta.

In the first two weeks of June, his police had closed 21 stills and arrested more than 1,000 people for illegal manufacture of alcohol, he said.

In one raid just after the new laws came into force, the police discovered three operating stills, he said. In a second raid on the same place a few days later, eight stills were found, he said.

General Zhorich, head of the Interior Ministry's Public Order Department, said the new laws had not given the police more powers, but he added that they would be enforced "decisively."

"Some people consider these offenses minor and somehow hope to get off freely," General Zhorich said. "The police are trying to do everything to ensure that no offender retains such a hope."

Khmer Rouge Concession Is Lauded By China, Questioned by Sihanouk

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China welcomed on Wednesday the Khmer Rouge's concessionary stand on the future of Cambodia, but Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the Cambodian resistance coalition, questioned the sincerity of his Communist allies.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman praised the "good faith" of the Khmer Rouge, who are supported by Beijing, in seeking a settlement of the six-year-old war against Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge said Monday that it would abide by the results of elections in Cambodia, even if it lost, once Vietnamese troops withdrew.

Prince Sihanouk, referring to the Khmer Rouge, his partners in the messy anti-Vietnamese coalition, said, "I absolutely cannot foretell whether they shall keep their promises or not."

The former Cambodian ruler first formed a coalition with the Khmer Rouge in the early 1970s after he was ousted from power. Even before the Khmer Rouge seized control in 1975, they "violated

from A to Z" the moderate policies that had been agreed on, Prince Sihanouk said.

In China, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Beijing approved of a proposal by the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations for indirect talks between the Khmer Rouge and its resistance partners on one side, and the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin regime they support in Pnom Penh on the other.

Vietnam quickly rejected the proposals, which the Chinese spokesman said indicated its lack of willingness to find a political solution.

The diplomatic shifts began Monday when the Khmer Rouge radio, monitored in Bangkok, said the group would accept any elected Cambodian government, once Vietnamese troops withdrew.

It said the Khmer Rouge would accept Prince Sihanouk as the future president of Cambodia. The group also said that Heng Samrin would be welcomed in Cambodia after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

On Tuesday, the Khmer Rouge issued another statement calling their leader, Pol Pot, the only per-

son who could prevent Vietnam from "swallowing Cambodia forever." Pol Pot led the Khmer Rouge government from 1975 until 1979. As many as two million Cambodians died under the regime's rule.

Beijing equips 50,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas; 20,000 other guerrillas fight for Prince Sihanouk and Son Sam, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. The resistance faces at least 160,000 Vietnamese troops.

Thai Leader Optimistic

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda of Thailand said Wednesday that hints of flexibility by the Khmer Rouge might lead to peace talks, Reuters reported from Bangkok.

"Their speaking out so loudly on this issue should open a channel for talks," Mr. Prem said.

7 Computer Owners, All Under 18, Charged With Fraud in New Jersey

New York Times Service

SOUTH PLAINFIELD, New Jersey — Seven young people have been arrested and charged with conspiring to use their home computers to exchange stolen credit-card numbers and information on how to make free long-distance telephone calls and to call coded phone numbers in the Pentagon.

The Middlesex County prosecutor, Alan A. Rockoff, who announced the charges Tuesday, said the defendants also had codes that would cause communications satellites to "change position," possibly interrupting intercontinental communications and making legitimate phone calls impossible.

Mr. Rockoff would not provide information about the defendants, whose names were withheld because all were under 18 years old.

He said they were being charged with juvenile delinquency because

of their ages but that the underlying charge was conspiracy to commit theft. He said he would ask that they be sent to a juvenile shelter if convicted.

Richard A. Brayall, a spokesman for the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which owns and operates major communications satellites, said he did not think the young computer users had such information in their systems.

Detective George T. Green of the South Plainfield police said that through their computers some of the defendants had been able to call Britain, Spain and elsewhere in Europe without being charged for the calls.

Mr. Rockoff said the case was the first major prosecution under a recent New Jersey law that made it a crime to obtain data from a computer without authorization.

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"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

OK to Scratch your Nose, but just be Careful

by Miriam Kramer Trade News Editor, The Antique Collector

For dance it is New York, for shopping Hong Kong, and for antiques and auctions it is undoubtedly London. The two largest international auctioneers, Christie's and Sotheby's, founded in the 18th century, still maintain their global headquarters here. With the support of smaller firms such as Bonhams and Phillips, and the specialists Spink & Son and Bloomsbury Book Auctions, London remains the undisputed world's saleroom capital.

Little did the founders of the big two salerooms realise they were starting multi-million pound (and dollar) organisations with offices and auction rooms throughout Britain and the world. James Christie, friend of Thomas Gainsborough, specialised in paintings while his rival on the other side of London, John Sotheby, was primarily interested in books. This gentlemanly state of affairs continued until the second half of this century when Peter Wilson at Sotheby's began to expand the firm on an international scale. Christie's followed, and we now have

companies with international turnovers of £477 million (Sotheby's), and £373 million (Christie's).

Sotheby's in London still organises three major sessions of Impressionist, Modern and Contemporary sales each year, in Spring, at the end of June, and in early December. Property is accepted up to two months before the sale.

The auction year traditionally follows a set cycle, with peaks in July and December. The London salerooms schedule their blockbusters for these times, to attract most buyers.

On 19 July Christie's will hold a sale of English pictures including a portrait of Joseph Wright of Derby and a previously unknown sketch by John Constable.

At Sotheby's meanwhile, the week commencing 15 July will see English art, antiquities and coins being sold, followed the next week by Eng-

lish literary books and manuscripts and golfing artefacts. Of American interest in the books and manuscripts on sale are general orders signed by Robert E Lee, and a letter from the American explorer P B DuChauville.

All auctions are open to the public free of charge. It is often said that the best entertainment in London, particularly on a rainy day, is to go to one of the salerooms and just watch. It is untrue that a scratch of the nose means a commitment to a bid of thousands of pounds - a quite definite movement has to be made before the auctioneer recognises a serious bid.

A Tonic for Gin

There is mystery, myth and legend surrounding gin.

What is known for certain is that this year is the 500th anniversary of the Yeomen of the Guard - the beefeater, after whom James Burrough named his Gin when he began distilling and bottling the beverage in 1820.

One other fact can also be confirmed, according to Don Gregory, the Company's export director: "Beefeater has dominated the imported gin market in America since our new distribution agreement with the Kobrand Corporation of New York in 1946."

Flying Carpets have Landed

by Moss Murray

Carpets are not simply practical, or delightfully decorative ornaments. They are often works of art. Certainly the finest have been created by artists and craftsmen working from small workshops in the East, Middle East and Asia.

The finest carpets made during the last 500 years have come from Persia. For centuries the world has looked to this country for the finest rugs, carpets and prayer mats. Since the first world war, as well as following the more recent upheavals there, most of the leading Iranian and Armenian experts have fled in large numbers and settled in Britain and the US, bringing with them a wealth of knowledge and experience that has, during the past decade, helped establish London as a world carpet centre.

Today buyers from stores in a score of countries come to London seeking the most exquisite and costly handmade Persian and other oriental carpets and rugs. These days there are more old oriental rugs in England than in Persia.

A respected and long established oriental rug trader is the Duval Carpet Company, 68-70 Leonard Street, London

EC2. Their warehouse resembles an Aladdin's cave with a vast range of hand-knotted carpets - all at attractive prices.

There are rugs - old and new - from Persia, Turkey and Afghanistan as well as China, Russia, Rumania and Pakistan. Names like Isfahan, Turkoman, Sinkiang, Qum, Bokhara, Hamadan and Tabriz make a visit to Duvals a stimulating experience. It is a revelation to discover that oriental rugs, unlike their modern brothers and sisters, come in every shape and size from tiny prayer rugs to enormous emperor size carpets. The warehouse is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day of the week except Saturday, and on Sunday from 9.30 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Another well known dealer is Majid Amini who was born in Isfahan and now has gal-

lies in Horsham and Perworth in Sussex. He says:

"Cleanliness is the most important factor in the long term preservation of any rug."

He also warns against inexperienced buyers swimming in the deep waters of the auction rooms where only the experts know how to avoid the currents and eddies of rings and rigging. Buyers, he says, also need to beware of buying at "hotel auctions" unless they have inspected what is being offered beforehand.

Only men like Nathan Azizollahoff, Joseph Belour and Majid Amini, who have spent their lives dealing with the best Persian and other oriental carpets, can offer the expert guidance and advice such an investment deserves. They are not fly by night dealers. They have landed in the West and intend to stay here.

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Mayfair's High Street

by Anne Price

Londoners love Bond Street because it is the perfect mix of old and new. They go together like bacon and egg in this three centuries old home of fashion, the avant garde living in ancient buildings, and nobody is outraged.

Bond Street is hemmed in on four sides by Piccadilly, Park Lane, Oxford Street and Regent Street. Today, the long narrow street is lined with international fashion names, royal warrant holders, antique dealers and art galleries. Quality means a lot in

Bond Street and ever since Sir Thomas Bond gave his name to the Street in 1686 it has been legendary for all the accessories of gracious living.

Jewellers abound in Bond Street. Names like Cartier, Chaumet and Boucheron cluster together. But one of the finest of all salons is Van Cleef & Arpels at No 153 New Bond Street where they count among their customers top pop entertainers as well as royalty and international businessmen and their wives.

A special collection has been flown to London from their Paris shop as part of a unique exhibition of finest jewellery and boutique items to coincide with the arrival in London of those attending the American Bar Association Conference. It

on now and continues until July 25.

Across the road is the salon of the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain and Georg Jensen which linked a few months ago with Holmegeard Glass of Denmark to form a joint



This gold lace collar decorated with tiny diamond flowers is part of a matching set at Van Cleef & Arpels.

company with a worldwide turnover of more than £76 million. Five piece place settings in silver can be purchased for £475 and there are some delightful new additions to the range of attractive child figures in light blue glazed porcelain, including a child saying her

prayers, at prices beginning at around £60.

For those who insist that old is beautiful there is Massada at 45 New Bond Street whose range of antique jewellery is, probably, the finest in London.

Men still have a strong hold on Bond Street. For the modern Bond Street Lounge there is Ralph Lauren, Armani, Versace, Hermes and Daniel Hechter, all representing the best in imported style. Classy Sulka can hand out a good silk dressing gown with aristocratic ancestry.

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This Persian miniature, only 20.2 x 11.2cm, was bought for £10 in a country market. Christie's catalogue identified it as the work of one of the most talented Persian miniature painters and to the delight of the vendor it was sold for £8,640 on 4th July.

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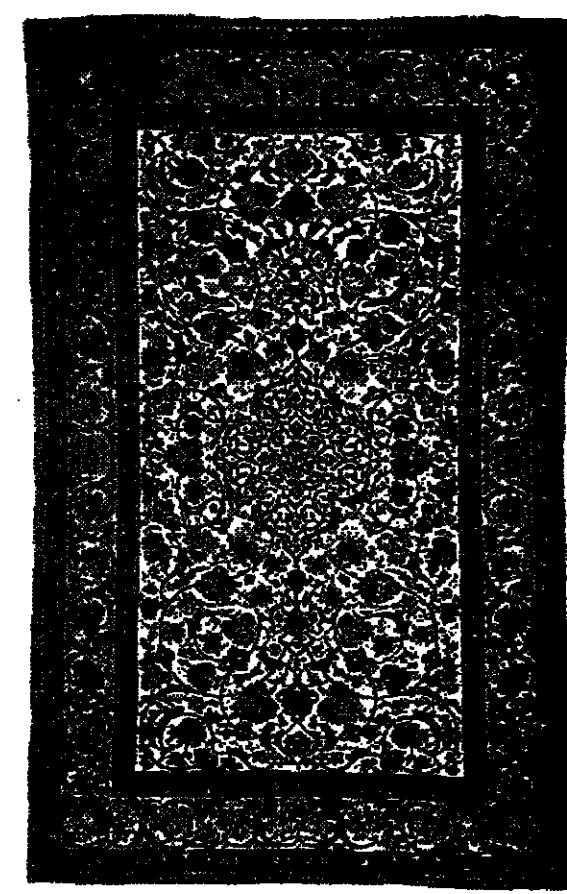
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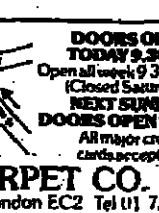
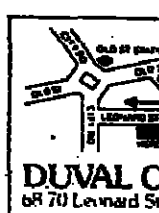
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SCIENCE

Los Alamos Laboratory: 40 Years of Living in and Profiting From the Nuclear Age

(Continued from Page 1)
know that Los Alamos is still designing nuclear weapons, and is working on a new breed of deadly devices: the directed-energy beam weapons envisioned for President Ronald Reagan's space-based missile defense plan.

"My first job," said Donald M. Kerr, the laboratory's director, "is that Los Alamos scientists will play a prominent role in reshaping the defense posture of America through efforts along three lines: arms control, nuclear weapons and advanced weapons concepts."

No longer a military enclave, Los Alamos is administered for the U.S. Energy Department by the University of California. The barred wire and checkpoints are gone. There is a local Chamber of Commerce. Some of the large new concrete laboratory buildings are open to the public.

To some visitors, "The Hill," as Los Alamos has been known since it was founded, seems a little too casual in its accommodation to the nuclear age. Said a tourist from Massachusetts, "The folks here have a lot of making atom bombs were as natural and wholesome as milking cows."

Some people have been mildly disturbed by the things on view at the recently renovated Bradbury Science Museum, part of the Los Alamos Laboratory. Tourists can learn how to manipulate bars of simulated plutonium in a laboratory glove box, and how to alloy and heat plutonium so that it can be fabricated into bomb parts. By touching computer screens, it is possible to get lessons on selecting the right structural materials for missiles or on designing ICBM warheads.

A recent visitor found the feelings of many at Los Alamos in consonance with the words of Morris E. Bradbury, a former director of the laboratory. "The whole object of making the weapons is not to kill people but to find time for somebody to find other ways to solve these problems."

Sound-Linked System Probes Fruit for Larvae

WASHINGTON — Scientists have developed a system that can detect airborne fruit fly larvae in grapefruit, lemon, guava and papaya without damaging the fruit, the Agriculture Department says.

The system amplifies and broadcasts the noises made by the chewing larvae. Dr. J. C. Webb, the engineer who devised the system, said it was so sensitive that in a few seconds it could detect a single-day-old maggot in a grapefruit.

On June 27, two miles (three kilometers) from Trinity Site, the Defense Nuclear Agency fired a gigantic chemical explosion that simulated some of the effects of a tactical nuclear weapon. Experts believe it was the most powerful non-nuclear explosion ever set off intentionally. But New Mexico residents took it in stride.

Among them was the owner of a motel in Belen, 70 miles (113 kilometers) from the site. "Worried about damage to the motel?" she said. "Hell, no. It's nice to know they're doing another big shot, and I just hope we'll be able to see it from here."

Fireworks are popular throughout New Mexico (although they are banned from Los Alamos), and gun stores are ubiquitous. "I can't think of a better site to have the White Sands Missile Range," said a White Sands station attendant in Carrizozo, a town in the lava fields of the Valley of Fires, about 30 miles from Trinity Site. "We kind of like big bangs around here, provided they don't do no harm."

Last month, the laboratory staged a reunion for Manhattan Project workers — scientists, technicians, engineers, laborers, soldiers, WACs and spouses. About 800 attended, roughly 10 percent of the laboratory's wartime population. Among them was Barbara Jean Wilson, now in charge of the Los Alamos science museum. Her husband is an accelerator physicist at the laboratory.

"It was fun talking over the old days," she said. "I was 7 years old in 1943 when my father, who had a meat market in Santa Fe, was recruited to work on The Hill. A lot of the scientists complained about life up here in those days; the coal heaters were dangerous and unreliable, the housing was flimsy, and only a privileged few had bathtubs. But for us, things didn't seem bad. I suppose most of the scientists had been used to more luxurious surroundings."

Mrs. Wilson's daughter Sandy, born and raised at Los Alamos, is married to one of the laboratory's scientists and works at the facility's credit union.

"I suppose you could say our family is a product of the atomic bomb," Mrs. Wilson said. "The bomb certainly molded many families in many different ways."

In recent years project scientists have disclosed that no one knew for sure, until the actual test, just how powerful the bomb would be, or indeed whether it would work at all. There had even been speculation that a nuclear bomb would explode with such intensity that a chain fusion reaction might begin in the atmosphere, incinerating the

world. Dr. Fermi reportedly bet other spectators at the Trinity test that if the atmosphere did ignite, the conflagration would spread no farther than 35 miles, devastating only New Mexico. Dr. Bethe, however, had calculated that such a chain reaction would not happen. Dr. Oppenheimer accepted his assessment and authorized the test.

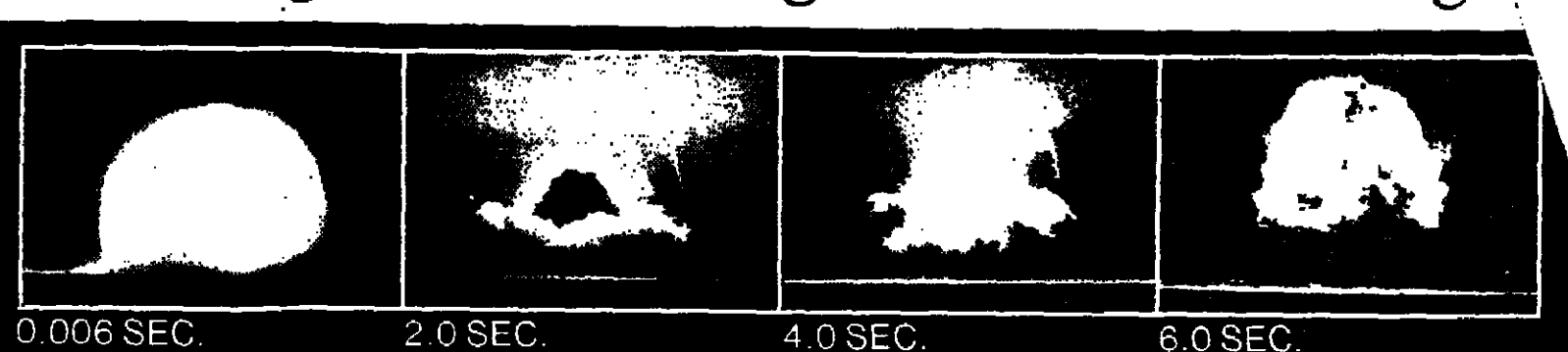
Large, top-secret processing plants at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and at Hanford, Washington, produced enough uranium 235 and plutonium fuel to proceed with the Trinity test and the bombing of Japan. On July 11, 1945, the plutonium parts were loaded into a sedan and driven 200 miles south to Trinity Site in the Jornada del Muerto, a desolate stretch of desert whose name may be translated as "Deadman's Route or Journey of Death." When the time came on Friday the 13th to assemble the parts, the plutonium had heated up and would no longer fit together with the other components. Only by keeping the parts in contact until their temperatures equalized would the bomb, called the Fat Man, snap together as designed.

On the night of Sunday, July 15, things continued to go wrong. A violent rain storm lashed the tower where "the gadget" (as the bomb was called in all official communications) was mounted, and there was concern about lightning in the area. The test was momentarily delayed. But before dawn the weather cleared. At 5:29:45 A.M. Mountain War Time on July 16, 1945, the bomb went off.

There are fewer people each year who can remember Dr. Oppenheimer, a tall, intense chain smoker, rarely without his pipe, but always ready to quote some bit of esoteric, sometimes from the Sanskrit classics. His memory is preserved in a white statue at Los Alamos. The work of the war years is symbolized by a chunk of greenish rock in the local museum: trinitite, the glassy mineral created by the Trinity explosion.

Dr. Oppenheimer and some of his Manhattan Project colleagues dreamed of a world in which the laboratory's scientists who created the atomic bomb would lead the way toward eliminating all forms of war. Dr. Kerr, who is to step down as director of the laboratory in October, does not share that hope.

"At the end of World War II," Dr. Kerr recently wrote, "those at Los Alamos learned with the rest of the world that technical developments were beyond the control of the small group of scientists who pleaded that their work be used for peaceful purposes." The most today's weapons scientist can hope for, he concluded, is that "the voices for peace will prevail."



The birth of the atomic bomb, a sequence of photos in the first nuclear explosion in the desert in New Mexico on July 16, 1945.

New Nuclear Weapons Research Proceeding at Furious Pace

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

THE creative urge that shook the Earth 40 years ago with the detonation of the first atom bomb is undergoing a renaissance. Scientists and federal officials say new kinds of nuclear arms are being imagined, developed and exploded at a furious pace.

Recent progress of the bomb reflects an evolution away from the brute force of a huge explosion toward ways of harnessing that explosion for specific tasks. There are the X-ray lasers in which a nuclear explosion is the power source for the creation of deadly beams of radiation. There are the much less talked-about, more exotic designs for anti-matter weapons and brain bombs, whose objective is the propagation of widespread confusion.

The design of nuclear weapons is a secretive business. Nonetheless, a review of public documents and interviews with government scientists, federal officials and weapon experts outside the government reveal several distinct types of weapons that have been tested or proposed in the nuclear era.

All atom bombs, known as fission weapons, split heavy atoms to liberate nuclear energy. The first atom bomb was detonated 40 years ago Tuesday, before dawn on July 16, 1945, in the darkness of the central New Mexico desert. The bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were atom bombs, the former fueled by uranium, the latter by plutonium.

The next major step in the evolution of the U.S. nuclear arsenal was the hydrogen bomb, which derives its energy by fusing together isotopes of hydrogen to release more of the energy stored in the nucleus of the atom. (Fission splits an atom's nucleus into fragments; fusion forces nuclei together.) The first H-bomb test was in 1952.

In the 1950s, designers of nuclear weapons talked of making bombs with enhanced radioactive fallout, known as residual radiation. All it took was wrapping an H-bomb with cobalt, a steel-gray metal that is easily turned into its radioactive isotope, cobalt 60, when exposed to H-bomb radiation. It is not known whether cobalt bombs were ever made or stocked by any nation.

A special type of H-bomb that did go into production is the neutron bomb, which emits enhanced prompt (not residual) radiation. In normal fission reactions, blast and heat make up the vast majority of the energy released, while prompt, destructive radiation (such as that from neutrons) accounts for only 5 percent of the total. A neutron bomb can release six to ten times as much neutron radiation as a pure fission weapon of the same yield. Neutron bombs are meant to kill tank crews by lethal irradiation.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, special nuclear warheads were developed that generated enhanced radiation in the X-ray portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. The goal was to knock out distant enemy warheads. Enhanced X-ray warheads were fitted to interceptors of the \$5.7-billion Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system, which was built at the northern edge of North Dakota and eventually abandoned.

In the 1970s, weapon scientists at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, the second of the nation's two nuclear laboratories, developed the reduced residual radiation bomb, a tactical warhead that "dramatically reduces fallout," according to a laboratory brochure.

Not all steps in the evolution of nuclear weapons involve fundamental changes in materials and methods. Most involve refinements. For instance, according to the Livermore publication "Energy and Technology Review," the laboratory has "designed, tested, and evaluated" a lightweight, low-yield fission device that might serve as the warhead for an anti-satellite weapon.

A radical departure from A-bombs and H-bombs are a new generation of nuclear weapons that focus the power of nuclear explosions, rather than letting the force escape in all directions. The premier third-generation device is the X-ray laser, which channels the power of a nuclear explosion into laser rods that emit powerful bursts of concentrated radiation before the whole device is consumed by its nuclear fireball.

Less developed than X-ray lasers are third-generation weapons meant to create an enhanced electromagnetic pulse, or EMP. This powerful surge of electromagnetic energy can knock out computers and delicate electronics. It is produced by any nuclear weapon exploded above the Earth's atmosphere, its pulse blanketing the area below.

Similar to EMP bombs, microwave weapons concentrate nuclear energy into a narrower band of frequencies of the electromagnetic spectrum in order to try to knock out enemy missiles, according to government weapon experts.

In contrast to weapons that enhance or suppress different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum and thus manipulate energy, particle beam weapons focus on matter, trying to accelerate subatomic particles to nearly the speed of light.

A futuristic device said by scientists to be the focus of intense interest is the gamma-ray laser. Its coherent radiation would have a wavelength shorter than that of the X-ray lasers, and would thus be more powerful.

In the fission and fusion reactions of nuclear weapons, only a tiny fraction of matter is turned into energy, from which the weapons nonetheless get their spectacular power. Reactions between matter and anti-matter produce a complete liberation of energy. If perfected, anti-matter bombs could be extremely small yet powerful.

Dr. John Nuckolls, head of physics at the Livermore laboratory, says humans suffer confusion and disorientation when subjected to long wavelength radiation of great strength; thus, he said, physicists might one day find a way to direct and concentrate the power from nuclear weapons into this part of the electromagnetic spectrum, producing a bomb that would leave an enemy stunned and unable to wage war.

With many of the weapons described here, especially the latter ones, it is unclear whether proposals have gone beyond the speculative stage to the point of being developed and actually detonated at the government's underground test site in Nevada.

IN BRIEF

Snakes Called Female Impersonators

AUSTIN, Texas (WP) — Some male garter snakes impersonate females so as to distract amorous rivals, two University of Texas zoologists have found. They said the species, which is known as female mimicry and has been noted in other species, mainly fish — was probably a way of gaining better access to females.

At garter-snake mating time, one female may draw from 10 to 100 males into a writhing tangle of snakes. No matter how big the mating ball, as it is called, only one male succeeds.

The Texas zoologists, Robert T. Mason and David Crews, discovered that 14 percent of garter-snake mating balls contained no female but instead one male that was producing the female pheromone, a substance that draws males. They found that when these males, which they dubbed "she-males," joined established mating balls, they distracted ordinary males and thus perhaps had a better chance of mating with the real female.

Moon 'Lunacy' Notion Debunked

BUFFALO, New York (NYT) — The full moon has been held since ancient times to be a cause of lunacy and incitement to homicidal behavior; as recently as 1978, a Miami psychiatrist, Arnold Lieber, asserted in his book "The Lunar Effect" that scientific evidence supported such a notion.

Now Nicholas Sandulek, an astronomer at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, citing 10 years' worth of data on homicidal assaults, says day-to-day fluctuations in the assault rate do not show any correlation with the lunar cycle.

Lieber contended that moon-linked "biological tides" influenced emotions. If this were so, the most marked effects would be observed when the moon's tidal pull was reinforced by the sun's, but even then there is no correlation with the assault rate, Sandulek writes in The Skeptical Inquirer, a journal of paranormal phenomena. He did confirm, he said, that homicidal assaults were much more likely on weekends and slightly more likely during July and August.

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Philip's	5482	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4
AT&T	2323	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1823	111 1/2	111 1/2	+ 1/2
General	1723	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Exxon	1623	41 1/2	41 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	1523	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1423	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1323	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1223	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1123	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1023	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	923	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	823	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	723	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	623	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	523	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	423	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	323	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	223	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	123	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	12542	12600	12570	+ 100
Indus	11242	11300	11270	+ 100
Comp	10242	10300	10270	+ 100
Trans	9242	9300	9270	+ 100
Chem	8242	8300	8270	+ 100

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
Composite	12542	12542	12542	+ 100
Indus	11242	11242	11242	+ 100
Comp	10242	10242	10242	+ 100
Trans	9242	9242	9242	+ 100
Chem	8242	8242	8242	+ 100

NYSE Diaries				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low

AMEX Diaries				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
Composite	12542	12542	12542	+ 100
Indus	11242	11242	11242	+ 100
Comp	10242	10242	10242	+ 100
Trans	9242	9242	9242	+ 100

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT	1823	41 1/2	41 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	1723	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1623	111 1/2	111 1/2	+ 1/2
General	1523	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Exxon	1423	41 1/2	41 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	1323	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1223	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1123	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	1023	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	923	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	823	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	723	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	623	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	523	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	423	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	323	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	223	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	123	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
Composite	12542	12542	12542	+ 100
Indus	11242	11242	11242	+ 100
Comp	10242	10242	10242	+ 100
Trans	9242	9242	9242	+ 100
Chem	8242	8242	8242	+ 100

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low

NYSE Diaries				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
Composite	12542	12542	12542	+ 100
Indus	11242	11242	11242	+ 100
Comp	10242	10242	10242	+ 100
Trans	9242	9242	9242	+ 100

AMEX Sales				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low

NYSE Stocks Advance Sharply				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low

NYSE Stocks Advance Sharply				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low

NYSE Stocks Advance Sharply				
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low
Adv.	Unch.	Decl.	High	Low

United Press International				
<p>NEW YORK — The stock market advanced in active trading, with investors bet that the Federal Reserve will allow interest rates to decline next in the U.S. economy.</p> <p>The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.30 to 1,357.19 an hour before the market opened.</p> <p>Advancing issues outnumbered declining issues by 3-to-2 ratio. Volume amounted to 1.5 billion shares.</p>				
<p><i>Although prices in tables below are for the close in New York, this article is based on the closing prices in other markets.</i></p>				
<p>million shares, compared with 1.4 billion the same period last year.</p> <p>Prices were higher in New York than in the American Stock Exchange.</p> <p>Analysts said the market expectations that the Federal Reserve will allow a fall in interest rates to stimulate the U.S. economy. But several market strategists predicted an excessive optimism.</p> <p>"We've had a strong stock market for some time, so there are so many smiles on the faces of the participants that I'm getting nervous," said Alfred Goldman of A.G. Edwards & Sons.</p> <p>"Aggressive investors should be cautious. There's much more than enough stock in the market to cause a side risk and that is characteristic of a market that is reaching a short-term peak."</p> <p>He called economic conditions "good" but said the market over-bought.</p> <p>"The market is obviously over-bought," said John J. McQuinn, president of the New York Stock Exchange.</p>				
12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
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47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
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47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
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47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
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47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
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47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
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47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9 1/2	9.3
47 1/2	31 1/4	AT&T	9	

SOUTH KOREA

A SPECIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1985

Page 9

Debt Load Troubles Koreans, Not Banks

By Paul Ensor

SEOUL — South Korea is Asia's biggest borrower and the world's fourth largest, after Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, but unlike the Latin

■ Economic miracle suffers a brush with reality. Page 10.

Americans, it has not lost the confidence of its creditors. With borrowing down in Asia as a whole, foreign banks are jostling each other to squeeze into syndicated loans to major South Korean borrowers.

Loans to South Korea offer a relatively high return, and foreign bankers, along with their counterparts in organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, are pleased with the way the country's economy is being managed. The main criticism of the heavy debt burden has come from within, from opposition politicians and the press.

According to government figures, South Korea's total outstanding debts stood at \$43.1 billion at the end of last year, a net increase of \$3 billion over 1983. Due to a larger-than-expected trade deficit, borrowings were around \$400 million more than planned.

Projections announced by Finance Minister Kim Mahn Je at the beginning of this year state that total debts will not be allowed to rise by more than \$2 billion, to \$45.1 billion, by the end of 1985. But once again, due to over-optimistic projections regarding the balance of payments, the actual figure will probably be higher. Recently released figures show that external debts rose to \$44.3 billion as of the end of April.

What makes South Korea so different from the big Latin American borrowers? As one American bank-

(Continued on Next Page)



A bayside ginseng root, one of South Korea's main export items, in Seoul's South Gate market, left. The capital's changing central business district, center. A metropolitan subway train enters a Seoul station, upper right.

Export Boom Multiplies Trade Conflicts With U.S.

By Lawrence B. Kravitz

WASHINGTON — South Korea's miraculous economic growth is propelling it along the path of industrial catch-up twice as fast as Japan, the world's previous record holder in the event. This has been made possible by a government strategy adopted in the early 1960s of orienting the economy outward toward world markets.

Thus, South Korea has become closely linked to and dependent upon the world economy, particularly the United States, with Japan in second place. South Korean products have made major inroads into the U.S. market, often replacing products imported from Japan. However, some of that success has been at the expense of U.S. domestic producers and has led to trade tensions with South Korea, which have risen along with the recent escalation of protectionist pressures in the United States.

South Korea's total exports grew at an annual rate of 13.7 percent per year from 1980 to 1984, but its exports to the United States grew 22.7 percent annually during this period. Hence, South Korea's dependence on the U.S. market rose from 26.4 percent to 36.8 percent. Since South Korea's merchandise exports now amount to 35 percent of its gross national product, it is clear how important this trade is.

On the other hand, American exports to South Korea have only been expanding by 6.3 percent annually during the last four years, but this contrasts sharply with the overall stagnation of U.S. exports. Thus, the share of U.S. exports going to South Korea rose from 2.1 percent in 1980 to 2.7 percent in 1984. Nevertheless, the United States suffered a bilateral trade deficit of \$4.2 billion with South Korea in 1984.

South Korean shoes and textiles have long had an eager market in the United States, ranking second and third, respectively, among foreign suppliers. However, in recent

years, South Korean consumer electronic products have increasingly penetrated the U.S. market so that the television brand names Samsung and Goldstar are joining Sony and Sharp in American homes.

This year, South Korean-made video tape recorders have begun to fight the Japanese for the lucrative American market and next year, South Korean cars are scheduled to be introduced. Meanwhile, the United States continues to sell a range of goods in South Korea, from commodities such as cotton, corn and wheat to high-tech equipment such as airplanes.

Most of U.S.-South Korean trade is based on strict comparative advantage, with South Korea selling mainly labor-intensive products to the United States and obtaining natural-resource and technology-intensive products in return. This reflects the strong complementarity that exists between the two economies and is further reflected in that many American firms such as General Motors, AT&T and Monsanto have made direct investments in South Korea, and all four of the big South Korean conglomerates, Hyundai, Samsung, Lucky Goldstar and Daewoo, have made investments in the United States.

Nevertheless, with the increase in direct competition between South Korean and American firms, the opportunities for trade conflict have multiplied. Japan has taken most of the heat of U.S. trade complaints because of its relatively closed market. However, South Korea has been accused of being a second Japan and is worried that it will be tarred with the same brush. South Koreans respond that they are more like a second United States than a second Japan, in that they have a trade deficit and are prevented from penetrating the Japanese market to any great extent.

South Koreans have become more nervous over rising U.S. protectionism during the last two years. They watched

the debate on the generalized system of preferences (GSP) in 1984 and were relieved when the extension was enacted and they were finally included. In fact, they were not so lucky and were forced to sharply curtail their exports by the low quota assigned to them. Furthermore, several South Korean firms have run afoul of U.S. trade laws. South Korean television sets were assessed anti-dumping duties in 1984 and, as a result of a dumping complaint still in process, a similar fate may befall producers of oil rigs.

Furthermore, the American shoe industry has been sustained by the International Trade Commission in its claim of import injury. If Washington decides to grant some protective relief, South Korean suppliers are sure to suffer. However, the most serious threat relates to textiles and clothing, where protectionist forces have been lining up congressional support for new restrictive action. They are reported to have 52 co-sponsors in the Senate and 285 in the House of Representatives for the proposed legislation, which would be particularly restrictive on the top five suppliers to the United States, including South Korea.

On their side, Americans have many complaints about access to the South Korean market despite some steps by South Korea toward liberalization. Important American products such as cigarettes and microcomputers cannot be sold in South Korea and other products such as cosmetics that have ostensibly been liberalized have had their tariffs raised. Moreover, American service products such as motion pictures have been restricted and banking and insurance firms have been hampered. Americans are particularly worried by the inadequate protection of intellectual property rights in South Korea.

The writer is a senior fellow in the Brookings Institution in Washington.

Chun's Agenda For Transition Poses Challenge

By Dinah Lee

SEOUL — Few national leaders have set as exacting an agenda for their administration as President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea. Promising that he will step down at

■ The return of Kim Dae Jung, the opposition politician. Page 10.
■ Seoul's changing foreign policy priorities. Page 11.

ing Democratic Justice Party (DJP) won 87 seats and thereby earned the bonus of another 61 seats awarded to the winning party under the rules of the constitution. Had rival opposition parties, including the leading minority opposition group, the Korean National Party, thrown their support in the direction of the NKDP, civilian reformists, supported by the banned opposition leaders, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, might now be in the Blue House.

As it happened, Mr. Chun's DJP remains in power with 35 percent of the mandate, an uneasy perch from which to oversee South Korea's democratization program or to take the international spotlight as host to the Asian Games in 1986 and Olympics in 1988.

Mr. Chun's response to the challenge of his opponents, both before and after the elections, has been worth watching in a region where the rapidly industrialized countries are often lumped together as if their enviable economic growth obscured their differing political circumstances.

Comparisons can be edifying. While Hong Kong struggles to elicit any public interest in its first indirect elections to the legislature, South Korea's February ballot brought 84 percent of the voters to the polls. Unlike the Filipino dissident, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., who was assassinated as he returned from exile in the United States, Kim Dae Jung returned safely from two years of political exile at Harvard. He now campaigns under certain restrictions.

Moreover, both of South Korea's leading opposition challengers to Mr. Chun strongly support the continuation of a U.S. military presence to aid the defense of the Republic of Korea against its

(Continued on Next Page)



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A SPECIAL REPORT ON SOUTH KOREA

Debt Load Troubles Koreans, Not Banks

(Continued From Previous Page)

or in Seoul put it, there are good loans and bad loans, and the Koreans have spent the money more wisely and never let a repayment date go by. The heavily export-oriented nature of the economy has meant a regular flow of foreign exchange with which to service debts.

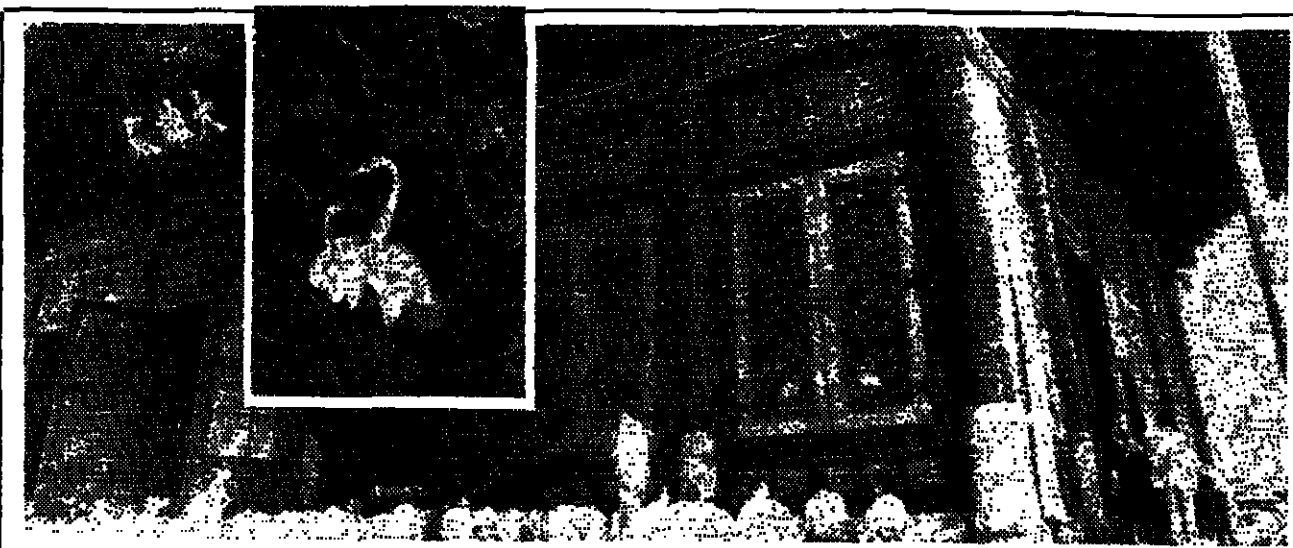
South Korea's debt-service ratio, which measures the share of export earnings devoted to maintaining loan repayments and interest, is running at just under 20 percent, high by international standards but a fraction of the levels in the big three Latin American borrowers.

The technocrats in charge of economic policies in Seoul have gained the respect of the international financial community in their strict practice of monetary and fiscal austerity to reduce inflation and improve the country's international competitiveness. Inflation, which was rampant through the 1970s, has been brought under control. Although the economy still seems to be walking a tightrope with very little margin for error, it has not lost its credibility among lenders.

Export slumps in heavily indebted industries, such as shipbuilding, shipping and overseas construction, have been the source of a great deal of strain in recent years.

The first half of 1985 has been good for South Korean borrowers. South Korean demand for loans has remained roughly constant, while several Southeast Asian countries have cut back on new loans. U.S. interest rates have fallen, and Japanese banks, which have become increasingly active in the region as a whole, have shed their reluctance regarding loans to South Korea.

Foreign debt is the source of lively political debate in South Korea. Politicians from the main opposition party, the New Korea Democratic Party, regularly criticize the government for amassing such huge levels of borrowing, which has snowballed since President Chun Doo Hwan took power in 1980. They have touched a sensitive nerve—one of the most common questions Koreans ask foreigners is what they think of the debt problem.



The Chokye Buddhist Temple in Seoul. Inset: Detail of a temple shutter.

Economic Miracle Brushes With Reality

By Young Chul Park

SEOUL — Exceptional and remarkable are the two adjectives often used to describe the performance of the South Korean economy during the years 1983 to 1984. Economic indicators seem to justify the effusiveness of the praise.

After two years of moderate growth, the economy swung sharply upward and recorded a gross national product growth rate of 9.5 percent in 1983, one of the highest in the world. This upturn was followed by a 7.6-percent growth in 1984. While the economy was growing at a faster pace than before, wholesale prices remained virtually unchanged and the current-account balance of payments registered a smaller deficit both in absolute terms and as a fraction of GNP.

The economic upswing in 1983 was sparked by a substantial increase in both private consumption and private construction and was sustained by a strong pickup in export earnings in the second half of that year. Due largely to the recovery of the U.S. economy, which provides the largest export market for South Korea, and the overvalued dollar, South Korea's commodity exports on a balance-of-payments basis grew 11 percent, to reach \$23.2 billion in 1983.

Commodity imports, on the other hand, rose by less than 6 percent. As a result, the current account showed a sharp decline in deficit to \$1.6 billion from \$2.6 billion a year earlier.

The rapid expansion of exports, mostly heavy industrial and chemical products such as electrical and electronic machinery and ships,

continued into 1984 and contributed to a 10.6-percent GNP growth in the first half of the year as compared to the corresponding period of 1983. Toward the latter part of the year, however, the economy began to slow down considerably as export growth faltered and domestic demand also weakened.

Both fixed investment in plant and equipment and private consumption showed low growth, with home construction registering an absolute decline. The slowdown in domestic demand reflected, in part, restrictive monetary and fiscal policies. The marked upturn in the first half was, therefore, partly offset by the cooling off in the latter half, to result in a 7.6-percent growth for the year.

The expansion of merchandise exports, which amounted to a 13.5-percent increase over the 1983 figure, outstripped the growth of imports (less than 10 percent), to produce a substantial improvement in the trade account. This gain was, however, mostly canceled out by a large increase in the service trade deficit so that the current account showed a marginal improvement with a deficit of \$4 billion in 1984.

The single most remarkable achievement of the South Korean economy in recent years has undoubtedly been sustained price stability. Over a three-year period, from 1982 to 1984, wholesale prices on a year-end basis rose by 5.6 percent and consumer prices, by 13.4 percent. This development was in a sharp contrast to South Korea's long history of inflation. Indeed, the country has never enjoyed such a long period of stable prices, with or without rapid growth.

During the 1970s, for example, the rate of inflation measured by wholesale prices was on average close to 16 percent per year. The recent decline in the price of oil and other imported raw materials and a slowdown in wage increases have played a major role in restraining price increases. However, consistent stabilization efforts, including prudent monetary and fiscal policies designed to moderate wage and price increases at home, have helped the economy capitalize on the favorable external developments.

In the first six months of this year, the growth of both exports and investment demand has continued to be sluggish. On a customs-clearance basis, merchandise exports actually fell 4 percent during the period as compared with the same period a year ago. Business investment in plant and equipment, which in the fourth quarter of 1984 fell below the level of the quarter a year earlier, has rebounded somewhat in recent months, but is expected to fall short of the target level.

The slowing of the overall domestic economy, the poor export prospects and the uncertainties surrounding the future direction of credit policy and government efforts to restructure industries and to reduce the concentration of economic power appear to have discouraged investment.

The economies of the United States and Japan, which absorb the bulk of South Korean exports, are not likely to grow as rapidly as they did last year. Also, South Korea's exchange-rate competitiveness in European markets has been undermined by movements of the U.S.

dollar, making South Korea's exports to these regions much more difficult than in the past.

Moreover, reflecting the slow growth of the advanced economies, the world trading environment is expected to deteriorate further. To make matters worse, these adverse external developments have been compounded by some of the structural inefficiencies of South Korea's export industries.

South Korea has concentrated on exporting a relatively limited number of diversified products in small amounts. This strategy has made its exports highly visible and hence an easy target for protectionist action abroad. The lack of product diversity has reduced South Korean exporters' ability to meet the demand for a greater variety and smaller quantity of products, and thus made it difficult to endure the recessionary period.

The marked slowdown in the expansion of export and domestic demand has certainly clouded the growth prospects of South Korea this year. In the first quarter of 1985, the economy grew by 4.1 percent, well below the target level, and the second-quarter performance is not likely to be any better. Concerned with this low growth, the authorities have moved cautiously to promote exports and to revive investment demand. They have made more bank loans available to exporters for capital investment and augmented short-term export credit facilities. They have also devalued continuously to produce a 4-percent depreciation of the trade-weighted real exchange rate over the last three months.

The writer is a professor of economics at Korea University.

Opposition Leaders Hurry to Catch Up On Their Lost Time

SEOUL — The return of Kim Dae Jung, the opposition politician, to South Korea after two years at Harvard University drew as much international publicity, if not more, as last year's historic visit by a South Korean leader to Japan or the start this year of serious talks between North and South Korea on economic contacts and family reunification.

Comparisons between Kim Dae Jung and Benigno S. Aquino Jr., assassinated in August 1983 in Manila on his return from political exile at Harvard, were inevitable. But the differences between the two cases are greater than their similarities. Although there were fears that Kim Dae Jung would be arrested on his arrival, he was instead banned from political activity and remains subject to a suspended sentence of 20 years in prison after being convicted of sedition by a military court. (He was released from jail, for medical reasons, in 1982 and then went to the United States.)

The impact of Kim Dae Jung's return just before February's national elections cannot be overestimated, although almost as soon as he landed, he was fielding criticism that he was a political has-been whose public influence had peaked. His fellow opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, who had been sporadically subjected to house arrest, was prevented by security officers from leaving his home to go to a dinner for the returned exile.

The official election campaign period was a limited one, which worked against the opposition candidates. Spokesmen for the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), the main opposition group, claim that the government-controlled central election commission hampered their efforts to set up a headquarters and solicit donations.

Despite this, the excellent showing of the new coalition of opposition forces underlined the wisdom of the two Kims in burying their political rivalry, a rivalry which ruined their chances for power in the days after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee in 1979 and before the military coup by the current president, Chun Doo Hwan.

"Frankly, given the circumstances, we feel we won these elections," said Jeeymoon Chung, a se-

nior member of the NKDP, recently.

Five months after the election, both Kims are still prohibited from belonging to a party, but they give the impression of middle-aged men anxious to catch up on lost years, packing each day with private meetings, media interviews and organizational appearances. Despite their allegiance to rival provinces, their differing educational backgrounds and the generally held view that Kim Dae Jung is closer to unions and students, while Kim Young Sam is more moderate, their mutual policies could be labeled anti-Communist and liberal.

In June, they pressed the government for a dialogue with their coalition over a timetable for democratization. Both the opposition leaders warned of increasing tension and impatience, which could create an "unhappy situation" by next spring, the traditional season for political unrest. Should the leadership fail to arrive at a liberalization program, the ruling party's response was to condemn the two Kims "personally contrived democracy" as "a public enemy impeding the development of real democracy."

Interviewed at their respective homes in June, both Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam denied they were setting out to foment unrest, saying that they were merely forecasting the probable public response to any delays in the democratization process promised by Mr. Chun.

Kim Young Sam said, "Our request was based on the idea of asking for a timetable for rewriting the constitution within one year from the February elections, that is, by March. I also mentioned the need to have a more detailed discussion with the ruling party by autumn, referring to the September start of the regular session of the National Assembly. A student or labor uprising or a military coup d'état could occur sometime next year if the ruling party is not willing to revise the constitution, and not achieve fuller democracy for South Korea. Such an uprising would be a tragedy for the whole country."

Kim Dae Jung maintains that activist student forces look to the opposition coalition for fulfillment of a democratization program, but are growing impatient.



Kim Young Sam



Kim Dae Jung

Kim Dae Jung also claims to have the backing of important businessmen who are dissatisfied with Mr. Chun's policies, and even support from some corners of the military as well.

European diplomats hold that U.S. officials in South Korea worry that Kim Dae Jung might not be acceptable to the country's military establishment, and that Kim Young Sam, or the NKDP's president, Lee Min Woo, would be compromise choices once Mr. Chun steps down.

Kim Dae Jung disagrees. "We must overcome this insistence that the next president must be acceptable to the military," he said. "In 1980, the Korean military said the same thing, that I was pro-Communist, the Kim Jong Pil [former prime minister under Mr. Park] was corrupt and that Kim Young Sam was acceptable. But they never gave Kim [Young Sam] a chance."

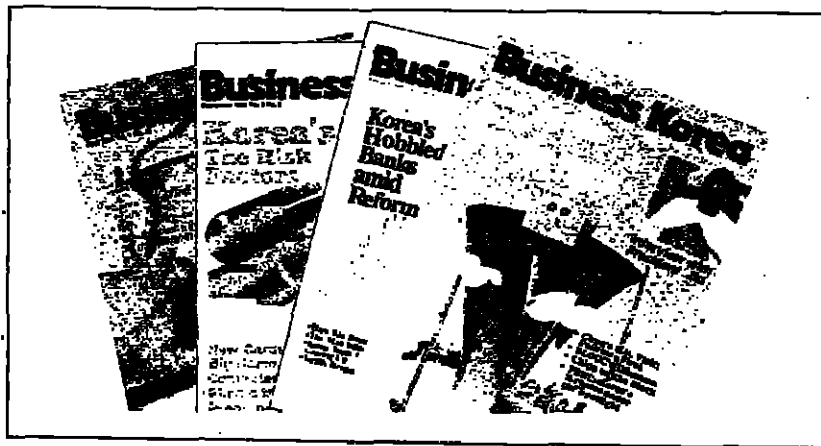
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Chun Transition Agenda Poses Challenge

(Continued From Previous Page)

Communist neighbor to the north, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Although one of Asia's four "economic dragons," along with Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong, South Korea must be examined in its own unique context. Under growing domestic and international pressure to broaden political expression and restore civil rights, Mr. Chun has taken some steps toward liberalization. Recently, delegates of the newly formed Asia Watch Group, a counterpart to the Americas Watch and Helsinki Watch groups, reported observing some moves away from repression in South Korea.

That is not to say that unofficial methods of repression among labor unions and student groups have ceased," said one delegate, who stressed that the improvements were relative to what has gone before.

Most dramatically, Mr. Chun restored civil rights to politicians, activist professionals and religious workers who had been banned from political activity. Between December 1983 and last March, some 600 dissidents' names were dropped from government blacklists, although Kim Dae Jung's suspended sentence for sedition still

prevents him from participating officially in politics.

The president has also agreed to prohibit plainclothes security police from entering university campuses, while political detainees are now held for not more than a month, and then often released without charge. Most visible to the international eye, both Kim Dae Jung and his ally in opposition, Kim Young Sam, are allowed a certain degree of public expression and access to the foreign media.

At this spring's inaugural session of the newly elected National Assembly, the ruling party got its first sharp taste of the opposition's readiness to take the offensive. Under the NKDP party president, Lee Min Woo, opposition assemblymen have gained confidence as a result of the election results. This contrasts markedly with the docile performance during Mr. Chun's first term of the token opposition party, the moderate Democratic Korea Party.

The ruling party, clearly on the defensive, must now respond to a simple platform of proposals from opposition challengers: a return to direct elections for the presidency by 1988, the restoration of elections and civil autonomy for local districts, the right to free speech and a free press, and the end to entangled

relations between government and the 30-odd conglomerates, or *chaebol*, that run the country's economy.

All but the last proposal constitute, in fact, a demand to restore the civil rights that South Koreans enjoyed before President Park Chung Hee's revision of the constitution in 1973.

The calls for reform are boosted by more frequent incidents of activism by students and labor unions. The student occupation in May of the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul proved a successful strategy for focusing attention on the actions of Mr. Chun's government and the U.S. military five years ago during the anti-government Kwangju insurrection, which left many dead. The students subsequently withdrew from the U.S. building after Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam urged them to avoid being used as a propaganda weapon by the North Koreans on the eve of important North-South talks.

Students have traditionally viewed themselves as the "political conscience" of the nation, said one diplomatic expert on student and labor affairs in South Korea. Since the Korean War, their historic role has turned them into self-styled representatives of democratic

forces, avoiding the "taint" of formal links with any specific party, including opposition groups.

However, diplomats observe that since Mr. Chun introduced a policy to increase the number of university admissions, the elitist element in student ranks has been diluted and the range of their interests has broadened. Their links with labor have strengthened and the student movement's agenda for change has come to include more concrete social reforms.

Apart from the question of student influence, labor disputes are on the rise. In the biggest strike during Mr. Chun's administration to date, more than 2,000 Daewoo motor company workers held out for 10 days in April for wage increases, and won. Daewoo conceded a 12.1-percent increase in average annual wages and benefits, well above their initial offer of 5.7 percent.

The government's response was moderate; no security men were sent into the factories, as has happened in the past. The strike was seen as significant in a country where the distribution of the fruits of hard work and rapid economic growth has become an issue. South Korea's per capita income is still well below that of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON SOUTH KOREA

Shift in Diplomacy Broadens Seoul's View of the World

SEOUL — South Koreans have been accused in the past of a sort of diplomatic myopia, regarding the foreign affairs of China, Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union, almost entirely in terms of Seoul's own most immediate concern, its Communist neighbor and cold war rival of 30 years, North Korea.

However, two elements may be helping Seoul to broaden its diplomatic vision. One is the importance to President Chun Doo Hwan's government of international success in hosting the Olympic Games in 1988. The other is the shift in diplomatic relations between allies and enemies, requiring new and more flexible responses from Seoul.

Just as the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo helped Japan move to the forefront of developing Asian countries, the 1988 Olympics may signal, along with Mr. Chun's promised retirement from office and the planned liberalization of the economy, the coming of age for South Korea.

In a sense, the Asian Games, to be held in Seoul in 1986, are a dress rehearsal for the Olympics, politically as well as logistically. South Korea would like to field a team jointly with North Korea, but for the North, this would imply de facto recognition of the Chun government and the legitimacy of South Korea as a nation.

Nevertheless, the idea is not quite as preposterous now, given the diplomatic progress of 1985, as it would have been in 1983. That was a traumatic year for South Korea diplomatically, with the downing of a Korean Airlines plane in Soviet airspace and the assassination bombing of 17 leading South Korean government leaders in Rangoon within weeks of each other. Time and the efforts of other countries have helped to heal those wounds to a noticeable extent.

Prime movers for change in the tautly balanced tension between Seoul and Pyongyang have been the Chinese, who took the opportunity of the May 1985 hijacking of a Chinese civil airliner to South Korea to open unofficial contacts with Seoul, thereby signaling to its long-time ally, North Korea, that the world, or at least China, was ready for improved relations on the peninsula.

At the beginning of 1984, it was the Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, who carried to Washington North

Korea's unexpected appeal for a three-party peace conference, among Pyongyang, Seoul and Washington, marking the first time North Korea had indicated willingness to deal directly with the South Korean government.

In May 1984, the Chinese Communist Party general secretary, Hu Yaobang, spent a total of 13 hours in private conversation with the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, in Pyongyang and, diplomats believe, dealt heavily on the advantages of opening up North Korea's economy to China-style reform and foreign investment. Mr. Hu also advocated that Mr. Kim abandon the military option to reunite the Korean peninsula and initiate serious talks with Seoul.

At the same time China was making its shifting position clear in Pyongyang, it was stepping up its unofficial contacts with Seoul, through trade and sports exchanges. Trade now stands at a level of about \$800 million, and there are reports of direct, albeit disguised, investment by South Korean companies in China.

In March of this year, the full extent of the new cordiality between the two old enemies was demonstrated when South Korea returned to China the crew of a Chinese torpedo boat that had drifted into Korean waters after a mutiny. Negotiations for the repatriation of the crew were carried out in Hong Kong between South Korean consular officers and Hong Kong officials of China's state-run news agency, Xinhua. In the process, they forged a diplomatic channel that may prove useful for trade and sports links to come. South Korean businessmen are eager to see trade with China grow unfettered.

South Korean diplomats are only guardedly positive. "This will be a long but inevitable process. We are optimistic," said the first assistant minister for foreign affairs, Han Woo Suk.

Although there are no cold war barriers between South Korea and Japan as have existed between South Korea and China, Mr. Chun's historic visit to Tokyo in September of last year could not erase centuries of national suspicion between the two countries, nor did it see an end to the unpopular Japanese policy of fingerprinting legal Korean residents of Japan.

Seoul Prepares for Olympic Games With Hard Work, English Lessons

By Laxmi Nakarmi

SEOUL — In a sprawling residential district in the southeastern part of Seoul, security guards patrol the nearly completed sports complex, the main venue of the 1988 Olympic Games. Nearby, thousands of construction workers labor 24 hours a day to finish the Olympic Park. Across the street, a 36-kilometer (22-mile) expressway to Gimpo International Airport is being built parallel to the Han River, which is also being developed as a pollution-free water sports area.

Outside the construction sites, a different kind of preparation is going on. Students, office workers and housewives are learning English and a campaign has been launched by the government to give privately owned buildings a face-lift. Seoul's small and dirty taxis are being cleaned up and even their notoriously unfriendly drivers, after training sessions sponsored by the city government, are more courteous. They now hang cards in their cabs with essential phrases like "Where do you want to go?"

The construction of the sports complex started in 1977 and by the time the Olympic Games were awarded to the city, the complex already had two gymnasiums, an indoor swimming pool and a baseball park, while the huge stadium was under construction.

The 80,000-seat, \$68-million stadium, completed in September 1984, will serve as the main stadium. A circular subway line transporting 180,000 people an hour connects the complex with southern, western and northern outskirts of Seoul.

According to the organizing committee, most of the 33 competition venues, 64 training sites and auxiliary facilities will be in place by next summer, when Seoul hosts the Asian Games. An Olympic Park, consisting of the Olympic Village, press village, velodrome, gymnasiums, indoor swimming pool and tennis courts is under construction. Except for the two villages and the indoor swimming pool, all facilities for the Olympics will be ready by early 1986.

For tourists and spectators, Seoul has 54 international-class hotels offering 12,000 rooms. Before the start of the Olympic Games, 13 hotels will be built.

In the international arena, South Korean trade authorities seek to convince their export markets in the United States and elsewhere that they do not deserve the label of a "second Japan" in terms of protectionism.

Nevertheless, the dialogue between Tokyo and Seoul, promoted by Mr. Chun and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, has survived these frictions and others in the past year, opening new diplomatic opportunities for Tokyo to play a role in easing tension on the Korean peninsula. Mr. Han feels that the Rangoon bombing awakened Japanese sensibilities to the full extent of the tension and "now there is more and more a real sense of community between South Korea and Japan towards the security of the area."

— DINAH LEE

Automotive Industry Goes Into Gear for U.S. Market

SEOUL — South Korea has a dream: to sell passenger cars in the U.S. market. The attitude among government planners, who draft blueprints for South Korea's export-dependent economy, and businessmen, who seek government blessing for any major project, is that "if Japan can do it, we can do it, too."

The "can do" spirit has resulted in about \$1 billion in new investments in the auto industry. The goal is to emulate Japan in its success in auto exports to the United States, where no Korean-made car has penetrated the market.

In this drive to sell cars to Americans, U.S. automakers themselves are helping South Korea. General Motors announced its investments of \$100 million in its 50-50 joint venture with the Daewoo group for a \$427-million assembly line. Starting in 1987, GM will import 100,000 units, or 50 percent of total production of the GM-designed Pontiac front-wheel-drive subcompact. Ford Motor Co. and its Japanese partner, Mazda, are assisting Kia Industrial Co. to build subcompact models for the North American market.

Mazda, which holds a small share in Kia, will design the car and Ford will assist in marketing and after-sales service in the United States. Hyundai Motors, South Korea's oldest and largest automaker, is tied in with Japan's Mitsubishi Motors. But Hyundai will launch its U.S. campaign independently.

Exports are crucial for all three producers of passenger cars. Total production capacity will reach nearly 1 million units by 1988, but the small domestic demand of about 100,000 units a year is not expected to grow significantly. Although the standard of living in South Korea is improving, a car is still a luxury item; 32 kinds of taxes plus expensive insurance premiums more than double a car's price when it reaches the consumer.

Also, the price of gasoline in South Korea is the highest in the world. Survival of the industry will thus depend on exports.

In this auto-exports game, Hyundai is playing the biggest stake. Encouraged by its success in Canada, Hyundai wants to penetrate the U.S. market much earlier than South Korea's other subcompact makers.

— LAXMI NAKARMI

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Pop Idols, Shamans Share Hermit Kingdom

By Kim Kyong Dong

SEOUL — It is not uncommon today to see thousands of teenagers flock to the brand new 20,000-seat gymnasium at the site built for the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul to attend a rock concert by a Western idol on an East Asian tour. The same youths also would fill up an amphitheater to get completely immersed in the saunas and tragedies of traditional mask dances or narrative song called pansori.

Only a generation ago, a young couple walking down the main street of Seoul hand in hand or a man carrying the baby while his youthful wife window-shopped would have been a "scene" to be frowned upon. Nowadays, nobody could pay much attention. Even in rural areas, a couple riding on a farm tractor side by side in an intimate fashion is no strange phenomenon. And yet, television programs occasionally show the exemplary life of large multigeneration families faithfully preserving the old Confucian tradition of patriarchal authority and family harmony.

For another sample of the juxtaposition of the old and the new in contemporary Korean culture and society, a visitor could pay a visit to any university campus on some special occasion, usually the annual Founder's Day festivities or even some political rallies. After a full day's activities filled with a mixed menu of Korean farmers' dances, Alpine folk dances, freestyle native drama shows and disco parties, the climax is reserved for a shaman ritual. Either a real shaman performs the genuine religious ritual or a student imitates it.

University students, who usually read a lot of English texts in hi-tech courses or in American psychology, look on the ritual with great enthusiasm and some with dead seriousness. Such ceremonies are frequently staged even in the ultramodern high-rise buildings of large modern corporations in Seoul when a construction project or the start of a new venture is dedicated.

The history of Korea's cultural encounter with the West is marked by waves of resistance, on the one hand, and almost blind adoption, on the other. After more than a century of acculturation in Korea rising from contact with the West, an American friend of mine, well versed in Korean affairs, once confessed to me his surprise at the extent to which mass media, especially TV, try to keep programs originating in the West down to the minimum. Even those programs created in the Western mold on the surface tend to be very much Koreanized down in the subconscious, he said.

Another recent visitor from the West expressed his amazement at the degree to which "healthy" or "positive" nationalism has been helping the country swim through the difficult waters of international economics. The initial contact with the West was made through Roman Catholic missionaries stationed in China in the 18th century. Catholicism was severely persecuted, however, because it was considered an alien heresy. In the late 19th century, Korea, the Hermit Kingdom, was once again shocked by the invasion of the "black ships" of Western "barbarians" and fiercely fought back, in vain. It was subsequently forced to open its ports to foreign trade.

The atmosphere then had become more amenable to things Western. Taking advantage of this change, Protestant missionaries now were able to introduce modern medicine, modern schooling, newspapers, railroads, and modern Western thought, including democracy, along with their religion. The impact, however, was still limited in scope and depth.

During Japanese colonial rule (1910-1945), Western culture was brought into Korea piecemeal, either directly by a handful of intellectuals trained in the United States and Europe or indirectly through Japan. The most direct,

even blunt, exposure to the West came after the end of World War II, when American troops landed in the southern part of divided Korea. Three years of devastating war then have drawn American culture, or Americanized Western culture, more closely to the heart of the Korean people.

To illustrate the extent of American influence in South Korea, let me cite some figures. More than a quarter of cabinet ministers, almost two out of ten deputy ministers and close to 10 percent of National Assembly members who have been in public service since the establishment of the Republic of Korea in 1948 were trained in the United States.

Among the current top managers of the 100 largest corporations in South Korea, 7.5 percent hold some postgraduate degree from a U.S. university. Almost a quarter of faculty members of the five most prestigious universities in the country have earned their doctorates in the United States. Of course, among the generation of above 55 or so, the Japanese background still looms large, especially in the case of the political elite and to a lesser extent professors.

At least on the surface, South Korean culture appears to be dominated by Western influence. Popular culture is permeated by the American flavor. Mass culture may often resemble that of Japan, but it still is an "Americanized" Japan that seeps into the Korean soil. All kinds of fads, fashions and attending foibles that reach here quickly thanks to the global network of communications largely are of American origin or influence.

High culture, enjoyed mainly by college students, well-educated salaried people and middle-class housewives, consists of Western classics of a wider variety in literature, arts, music and philosophy.

In spite of all this, Korean culture hangs on tenaciously, and these days there is an air of renaissance of the old Korea. The generation that spent their youth before the fifties tended to be contemptuous of their own heritage, probably out of shame of having succumbed to colonization and out of the sense of envy felt in the face of the glaring culture gap with the West, with its economic might and technological advances.

Today's youth, however, do not share the same feeling. They are more likely to be selective in their response to Western culture and take more pride in native traditions. With the experience of successful economic growth, which has upgraded the international status of the nation within just a few decades, there has been a resurgence of nationalistic sentiment for a renaissance of traditional Korean culture.

This tendency is not confined to what is ordinarily called the cultural sphere. In social norms and underlying values, the interest in revival of the old Confucian family spirit is apparent. This may be an adaptive response to the shock of rapid industrialization and accompanying urbanization, which tend to negatively affect the traditional family structure and primary human relations.

The idea and practice of individualism and democracy, among other things that have been transplanted from the West in the history of acculturation, has played its role in transforming social patterns in South Korea. The status and role of women, for instance, has been changing to some extent. Such virtues as respect for authority, discipline and frugality, which are said to have been conducive to the achievement of rapid economic growth, are gradually beginning to lose their grip, especially among the young.

It is in reaction to these changes that traditional collectivist values like filial piety and loyalty to the nation are being revived.

The writer is professor of sociology and director of the Institute of Social Sciences, Seoul National University.

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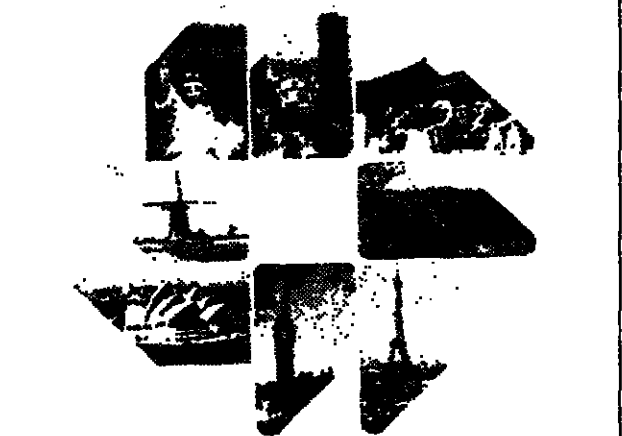
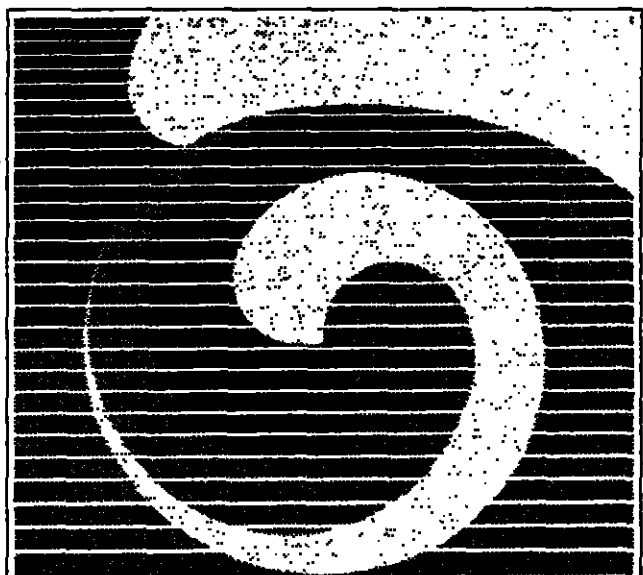
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Non Dollar

WALL STREET WATCH

Stocks Still Close to Vest
With Stakes Never Higher

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The stock market is a betting man's game. And with all the major averages at record levels in the United States, the stakes have never been higher. But how many gamblers are there on Wall Street who wear green eye shades and like to ante up for stocks only when they are cheap?

As Michael Sherman, chief investment strategist at Shearson Lehman/American Express put it: "Show somebody a mink coat for \$400 and they'll look funny at both you and the coat. Ask \$4,000 for it and they'll run their fingers through the fur and start to get interested."

His point is that, true to form, Wall Street will no doubt become more attractive — even become a household word again — the higher it goes.

Newton Zinder, technical market analyst at E.F. Hutton, who views Wall Street as "in gear" internally and promising to go higher, commented that he has never witnessed such lack of investor enthusiasm while the market was at record highs. What has kept euphoria in check, he said, is the "one, consistent theme this year" of continued reduced earnings estimates for corporations.

"Usually it's at market tops that people are saying business is great," he noted. "The pessimism now about the economy is more indicative of market lows. The stock market looks ahead; says what it thinks will happen six months from now."

Fred Frankel, director of equity strategy at Prudential-Bache, described Wall Street's assessment now of the economy as "sluggish; they think we may even be in a recession."

A. Gary Shilling, an economist whose reputation has grown as the business expansion has shrunk, because it has been an event he has long been predicting, remains in that camp. Edward S. Hyman Jr., economist at C.J. Lawrence, also believes the U.S. economy is closer to recession than rebound.

"The last time service-sector employment was strong and manufacturing employment was weak, as it is today, was in 1974," he pointed out. "Few knew it, but the economy was already in recession."

Nevertheless, Mr. Hyman noted that the firm's Revisions Index, which monitors what he says preliminary economic statistics are later altered, increased in April for the second straight month. If it continues to rise, he said, "it may be an early signal that the economy is starting to rebound."

According to Nis Bruun, manager of foreign investments at Hamburg's Verinus and Westbank AG, "That's what the stock market is telling us now: The U.S. economy will get better. People believe the worst is over and are looking across the valley."

Through the end of July, as unimpressive second quarter earnings are being reported, he had hoped to buy selected stocks cheaper during a market pullback. "I still expect choppieness," he said, "but it's questionable now how much of a buying opportunity will be presented."

Mr. Bruun sees Wall Street advancing into September to the 1,400 to 1,450 level. Then, he thinks, the market will backtrack some as interest rates turn higher toward the end of the year. That forecast makes him "less aggressive" about interest-sensitive issues, but, he said, "I'd still like to ride them out." Favorites are Fibro-Solomon, American Express and the regional banks.

Basic industry stocks, he said, he is buying include DuPont, Seagram, P.P.A., Caterpillar, Sundstrand, Harnischfeger, U.S. Steel and Bethlehem.

In the technology sector he favors IBM, Cray Research, Advanced Micro Devices, GM "E" and Cullinet. MCI Communications is a new purchase here. Preferred drug issues are Warner-Lambert, Pfizer, Merck, Upjohn and Marion Labs. Insurance plays are American General, Continental Corp. and CNA Financial. Food stocks also have more upside potential, he said, naming General Foods, Heinz and Ralston Purina. "Last but not least, I'm buying IBM."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	July 17
Australian dollar	1.2845
Belgian franc	36.36
British pound	1.6125
Canadian dollar	0.7175
Deutsche mark	1.3675
French franc	6.5536
Italian lira	1,376.00
Japanese yen	163.60
Netherlands guilder	2.2037
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	1.4833
West German mark	1.3675

Other Dollar Values
Currency per U.S. dollar
Austrian schilling 13.7603
Belgian franc 36.36
British pound 1.6125
Canadian dollar 0.7175
Deutsche mark 1.3675
French franc 6.5536
Italian lira 1,376.00
Japanese yen 163.60
Netherlands guilder 2.2037
Portuguese escudo 200.48
Spanish peseta 166.64
Swiss franc 1.4833
West German mark 1.3675

Interest Rates

Rate	July 17
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 3/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

Source: Money Guaranty (Dollars), D.M. SE, P.M. FF, L.L. Bank (ECU) Reuters (Dollars). Rates available to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates July 17	Rate
3 month	7 1/4%
6 month	7 3/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

Asian Dollar Deposits July 17	Rate
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 3/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

U.S. Money Market Funds July 17	Rate
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 3/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

Gold July 17	Price
1 ounce	\$358.10
100 ounces	\$35,810.00

Other Rates July 17	Rate
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 3/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

Other Rates July 17	Rate
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 3/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

Earnings Skid at U.S. Bank

By William McBride
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — BankAmerica Corp. on Wednesday reported a \$338 million loss in second-quarter earnings, most of it resulting from substantial increases in provisions for bad loans.

The loss, which represents \$2.34 per common share, compares with a net income of \$110 million, or 60 cents a share, for the same three-month period in 1984.

The San Francisco bank-holding company posted a loss of \$224 million, or \$1.71 a share, for the first six months of 1985, compared with a net income of \$211 million, or \$1.15 a share, a year earlier.

BankAmerica, the second-largest U.S. bank-holding company after Citicorp, said additional reserves for bad loans accounted for about 80 percent of the \$338 million loss. Most of the bad loans were to agricultural, real estate and shipping interests, said Samuel H. Amaco, BankAmerica's president.

"Six weeks ago, we said we expected second-quarter operating results to be near the break-even point," he said in a statement. "In the ensuing period, we've taken higher loan losses than we anticipated at that time."

BankAmerica said its loan loss reserve had risen \$227 million for a total of \$1.5 billion. The reserve ratio now totals 1.81 percent of total loans.

Dick Rove, a bank analyst with Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. in New York, noted that the latest provisions for bad loans arrived at a time when federal authorities are pressuring banks to clean up their balance sheets.

"The regulators are giving all banks longer audits," he said.

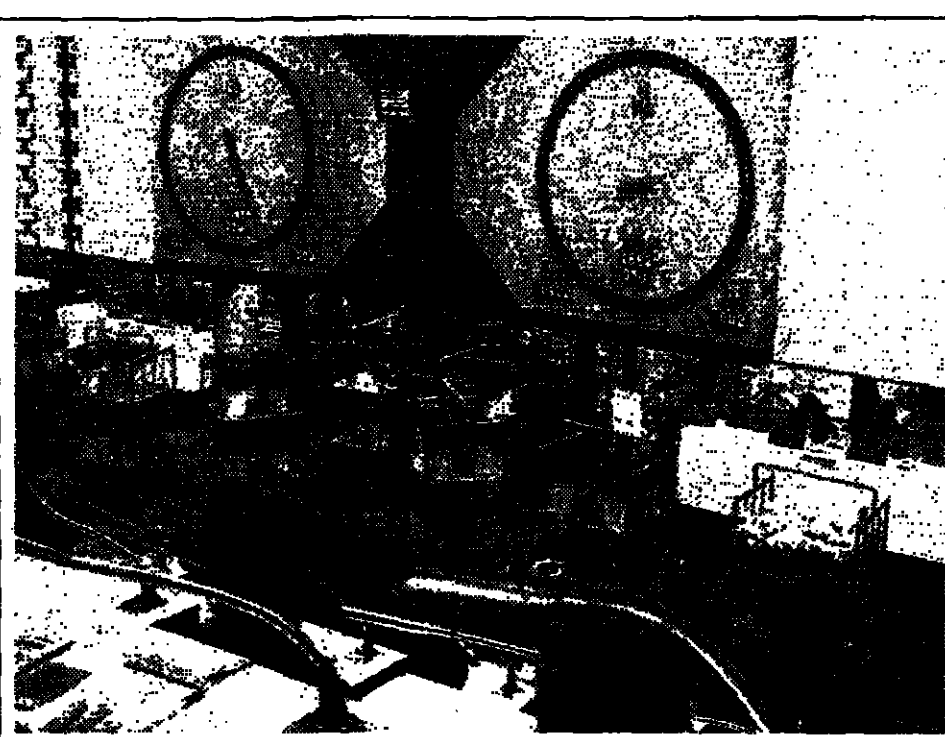
Mr. Rove said charges for bad loans could continue throughout 1985, but that BankAmerica's position probably would turn around by next year.

He predicted the company would retain the current dividend of 38 cents a share despite negative earnings, noting that it has made progress toward reducing operating expenses and its cost of funds.

Mr. Amaco said there was evidence, especially in June, "that there is a growing weakness in important sections of the economy which particularly affected our portfolio."

"While the decision to increase the loan loss reserve is painful in terms of short-term results, our management and board believe that bolstering the reserve is a prudent course for the long-range benefit of the corporation," he said.

But other analysts were less sanguine about BankAmerica's prospects. Calling the loan provisions "extraordinarily unexpected," Robert B. Alberson of Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co. said the bank's earnings power would be "greatly diminished" well into 1986.



At the VBA auction in Aalsmeer, bidders consider the cartloads of fresh flowers.

The Flowering of a Dutch Industry

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

AALSMEER, Netherlands — The Dutch passion for flowers has blossomed in the past 10 years into a global business that now yields about \$1 billion a year in export revenues.

Officials in the Dutch horticultural industry project export revenues for 1985 at 3.6 billion guilders (\$1.1 billion), up 13 percent from 1984 and up about 260 percent from 1975's 1 billion guilders.

Two-thirds of world trade in cut flowers is supplied by Dutch horticulturists, government officials say, and this trade is backed by increasingly sophisticated technology and resourceful international marketing.

The hub of the Dutch flower trade is the electronic auction hall in this village outside Amsterdam. Selling 12 million flowers a day, it is the world's largest flower market. Its computerized operations work as smoothly as a conveyor belt to get the flowers to customers while they are fresh.

Flowers, cut by hand in the afternoon, are auctioned the next

morning. Most leave the country by nightfall in refrigerated trucks or in preheated boxes aboard KLM flights from Schiphol Airport, 5 kilometers (3 miles) from Aalsmeer, or by train and truck. By the next day, they are on sale throughout Europe and even in the United States and Asia.

Twice a week, KLM flies flowers to the Soviet Union. They are not for sale in Moscow streets, explained a former KLM director: "They are for the men in the Kremlin, who like to enjoy the best of everything."

Last year, the Netherlands sold its flowers in more than 20 countries, bringing in 3.2 billion guilders in export revenues — up 15 percent from 1983. The competitors Denmark, Colombia and Israel — tag along, but they are well back in the field," a Dutch official said. None of them has more than 10 percent of the world market.

Dutch horticultural industry officials say that the dramatic drop in cultivation and distribution costs have been key to the expansion of the Dutch flower-export business.

The Dutch flower industry sees continuing growth. "The boom in the bloom started in the 1970s, and it's like Jack's beanstalk: no end in sight," said André J. Mulder, managing director of the Aalsmeer flower auction. In his view, flowers are "in the air or, more exactly, in our lifestyles, especially in northern Europe."

As leisure time increases and incomes rise, and as flowers become available in cities at lower prices, he said, more urbanites want the glimpse of nature afforded by flowers — and can afford them.

West Germany remains far and away the best customer for Dutch flowers, with about a third of the market, but other European countries are now laster-expanding markets.

This new popularity for flowers has barely touched the United States or Japan. In the United States, for example, "distribution of flowers is antiquated and expensive and promotion is staid," Mr. Mulder said. As a result, he said, flowers are four or

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 5)

AT&T Profit Rose 1.3% in 2d Period

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported Wednesday that profit rose 1.3 percent in the second quarter on a 0.3-percent decline in revenue from a year ago.

AT&T said net income for the three months ended June 30 totaled \$461 million, or 41 cents a share, compared with \$455 million, or 43 cents a share, in the same period a year earlier, when there were fewer shares outstanding.

Revenue, after deducting access charges paid to local telephone companies, came to \$8.55 billion, against \$8.58 billion in the like period a year earlier.

For the first six months of the year, AT&T said, net income jumped 19.5 percent to \$815 million, or 72 cents a share, from \$682 million, or 63 cents a year earlier. Half-year revenue edged up to \$16.86 billion, after deducting access payments, compared with \$16.77 billion.

"We are taking these steps we need to take to build an improving performance record over the long pull, notwithstanding the difficult challenges we face in achieving our current financial goals," said Charles L. Brown, AT&T's chairman. "Our objective is to stake out a sustainable leadership position in the business of information move-

ment and management and that's the focus of our strategy."

During the latest quarter, AT&T introduced new business computer products, sales of personal computers continued to grow despite a slumping market, and the company won a federal contract with a potential value of nearly \$1 billion, Mr. Brown said.

It also began developing with Quotron Systems Inc. a computer-based information system for the financial community, it said.

Overseas, it joined with major Japanese companies to provide an enhanced network service and opened its first office in the People's Republic of China.

In Futures, Singapore Is Well Past Hong Kong

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Singapore has gained a large lead over Hong Kong in these cities' race to become the primary financial-futures market of Asia, according to the president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, William J. Brodsky.

Both Singapore and Hong Kong sought to open trading in financial futures last year. In September, the Singapore Monetary Exchange, or Simec, successfully began trading in an overnight link with the Chicago Mercantile Exchange under a "mutual offset system" allowing traders in either exchange to close positions in the other.

Meanwhile, legislative delays have kept the former Hong Kong Commodity Exchange from being reorganized into a futures exchange.

Simec is now trading in Eurodollar, Deutsche mark and yen contracts, with the least successful, ac-

cording to Mr. Brodsky, being yen contracts. He said Monday that Simec already is trading 3,000 contracts a day, with about a third originating in the United States.

Although some financial analysts in Hong Kong speculate that its larger financial community of banks and brokers will enable it to eclipse Singapore once futures trading gets underway in Hong Kong, Mr. Brodsky did not agree.

"A lot of it relates to who gets there first and who creates the liquidity," he said. "I don't think geography is the key" because whether you're in Tokyo, Singapore or Hong Kong, if you want to trade a Eurodollar contract you don't care where it is; it's the same phone call.

Whether Singapore maintains its edge depends on whether another exchange comes up with greater liquidity, he said.

Hong Kong already has chosen, once trading begins, not to compete with Singapore in terms of contracts to be offered. The first contract probably will be a Hang Seng Index futures contract, with which traders can hedge their exposure to the volatile Hong Kong stock market.

Simec has announced that it hopes, in the first half of 1986, to offer a contract on the Nikkei average, a composite of 225 securities trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Mr. Brodsky said that Asian interest in the trading of equity-index futures came from the success of Chicago's index contract based on the index by Standard & Poor's Corp.

The assistant vice president of the Hong Kong Futures Exchange, John Ng, said Monday that once the government's legislative council has passed the necessary laws later this month there would be no further barriers to beginning futures trading on that exchange.

He said that trading probably would begin in late October, a year later than first scheduled.

Volcker Calls For Reduction in Budget Deficit

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker said Wednesday that the central bank is continuing an "accommodative" monetary policy to bolster the sluggish U.S. economy, but he warned that there are limits to what the Fed alone can accomplish.

"We are dealing with a situation marked by gross imbalances that can neither be sustained indefinitely nor dealt with successfully by monetary policy alone, however conducted," Mr. Volcker told a House subcommittee to which he presented the Fed's midyear report on monetary policy.

The chairman then listed six such imbalances:

"We are borrowing, as a nation, far more than we are willing to save internally."

"We are buying abroad much more than we are able to sell."

"We are borrowing more than we save and buying more than we sell by piling up debts abroad in amounts unparalleled in our history."

"Our key trading partners, directly or indirectly, have been relying on our markets to support their growth, and even so most of them remain mired in historically high levels of unemployment."

"Meanwhile, our high levels of consumption and employment are not being matched by the expansion in the industrial base we will need as we restore external balance and service our growing external debt."

"And, after 2 1/2 years of economic expansion, too many borrowers at home and abroad remain under strain or over-extended."

Mr. Volcker said the change most needed to begin an attack on these problems is a substantial reduction in federal budget deficits, through higher taxes, preferably on consumption rather than income, if enough cuts cannot be made on the spending side.

In the meantime, with economic growth lagging in goods-producing sectors and few if any signs of higher inflation ahead, the Fed has chosen to continue to accommodate rapidly rising demands for credit even though it has meant a much faster rise in the most closely watched measure of money, M-1, than had been intended. M-1 includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

"Taking account of current and likely economic developments, the downward pressure on commodity prices, and the high level of the dollar that has prevailed in the foreign exchange markets, the growth in M-1 and (total nonfinancial) debt has not in itself justified a more restrictive approach toward the provision of reserves to the banking system," he said.

Instead, as disclosed in the mid-year Fed report itself released

Dollar Takes Sharp Slide in Europe Trading

The Associated Press

LONDON — Jitters over the U.S. economy and President Ronald Reagan's health pushed the dollar Wednesday to some of its lowest levels in a year on foreign exchange markets.

The dollar opened broadly lower in the wake of an announcement late Tuesday by the Federal Reserve that it was revising its anti-inflation growth targets for the basic U.S. money supply.

A trader in Frankfurt, West Germany, said the move was taken as a sign that the Fed wants to continue easing its monetary grips and push interest rates lower to stimulate the U.S. economy. Prospects of lower interest rates make dollar-denominated investments less attractive.

Later in hectic trading, the dollar lost more ground when false rumors circulated in London financial markets that Mr. Reagan had died.

In late trading Wednesday, the dollar declined in Paris to 8.631 French francs from 8.7575 francs on Tuesday. In Frankfurt the U.S. currency fell to 2.8518 Deutsche marks from 2.88 DM a day earlier, while in Zurich the dollar dropped to 2.33 Swiss francs from 2.3915 francs on Tuesday. In London the pound gained to \$1.412 on Wednesday from \$1.3885 the day before.

Tuesday, central bank policy-makers decided to incorporate the rapid growth of M-1 in the first half of this year into the base from which its future growth will be measured.

Personal Income Rises

Jane Seabury of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Americans' personal income increased 0.5 percent in June, but consumer spending continued to rise at a slightly faster pace, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday.

Personal income rose \$16.8 billion in June and personal outlays rose \$15.3 billion, the department said. "Take-home pay — personal income less taxes — declined 2.2 percent last month because of federal income tax refunds, which generally are disbursed in February and March were delayed until April and May. The delay caused after tax income to be unusually large in April and May and led to the decline to more normal levels last month, the report said.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s	High	Low	SPAL	Chase	Net
AV Ind	224.14	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12
AV Ind	224.14	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12
AV Ind	224.14	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12
AV Ind	224.14	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12
AV Ind	224.14	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12
AV Ind	224.14	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12
AV Ind	224.14	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12
AV Ind	224.14	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12
AV Ind	224.14	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12
AV Ind	224.14	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12

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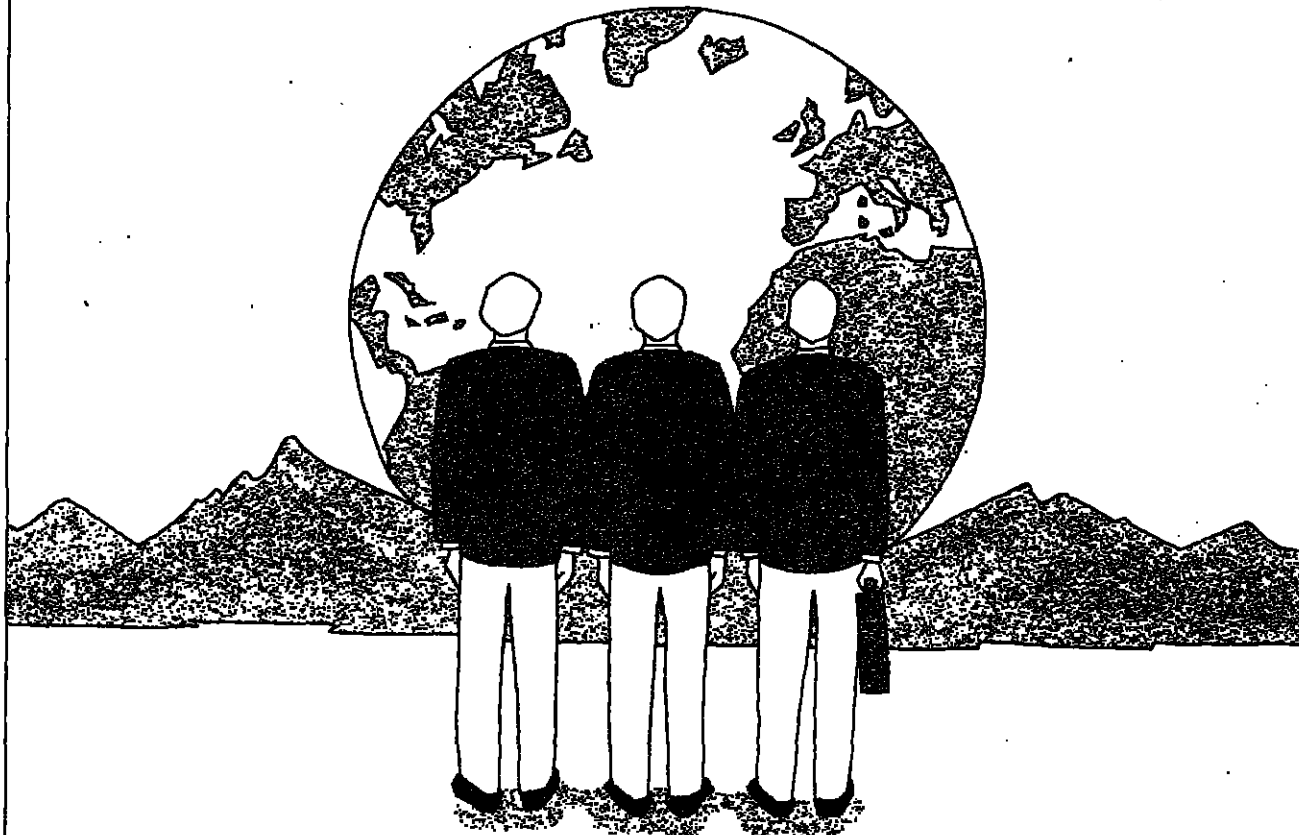
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U.S. Futures

July 17

Grains

Wheat (CBOT)

Soybeans (CBOT)

Corn (CBOT)

Soybean Meal (CBOT)

Soybean Oil (CBOT)

Soybean Meal (CBOT)

Soybean Oil (CBOT)

Soybean Meal (CBOT)

Soybean Oil (CBOT)

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Food

July 17

Pork Bellies (CME)

Coffee (C) (ICE)

Cocoa (C) (ICE)

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Metals

July 17

Copper (CME)

Aluminum (CME)

Zinc (CME)

Nickel (CME)

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The Flowering of an Industry in the Netherlands

(Continued from Page 13)

The flower price may help explain why average per-capita Dutch spending on flowers—\$60 a year—is double the U.S. level. The gray, frequently depressing Dutch weather may also be a factor, along with local traditions of home decoration.

In Western European cities, people tend to buy flowers every weekend, but Americans, Mr. Mulder said, usually buy flowers for special occasions. "We're competing with a box of chocolate or a bottle of perfume or perhaps dinner for two," he said.

Nevertheless, Dutch flower exports to the United States have started to climb steeply. Revenues from U.S. exports totaled only 5 million guilders in 1975, but have surged to an estimated 300 million guilders for this year, Dutch horticultural officials say.

If the European experience is any guide, the U.S. market will expand in the coming decade, according to Mr. Mulder, 44, who has managed the Aalsmeer auction for 21 years. In fact, the U.S. Agriculture Department is considering posting an inspector at Aalsmeer to facilitate exports.

Because of its sophisticated organization and dominant market position, the Netherlands can import flowers from countries with generally warmer climates, such as Spain, and then ship them to the United States.

"For a Paris wholesaler, Aalsmeer is a one-stop order, saving the need to shop around different little French growers to get a full selection," a Dutch exporter said.

Abundance is the key to the modern Dutch flower industry, which raises six billion flowers a year. Greenhouses are used to imitate the flowers from the cold, wet North Sea climate. Glass covers a total of 5,000 hectares (12,350 acres) in the southern Netherlands, where the bulk of the cultivation is.

Many of the greenhouses are mobile; in them are grown banks of seedlings for several days. Then the greenhouses are rolled along several hundred yards to cover a new

batch. The flowers are grown in batches so that they arrive on the market evenly.

The Aalsmeer market attracts 200,000 spectators a year. On a typical summer morning, American, European and Japanese families peer down from the tourist catwalks, oohing and aahing at the massed flowers below.

By the early 10 a.m. and the auction rooms to the packing stands. As the batches of matched are shifted, the colors rotate like a kaleidoscope in this man-made meadow of cut flowers.

The main auction is split among six rooms, each a mini-auditorium for about 200 buyers, seated at tiers of desks rising in front of the auctioneer. Each hall has a specialty: roses, carnations, chrysanthemums (the three top sellers) and, seasonally, orchids, freesia and, of course, tulips.

As the cartloads of flowers inch forward on tracks, with attendants in smocks holding aloft sam-

ples and displaying stem lengths, buyers talk to the auctioneer in rapid-fire undertones through a goosenecked device incorporating microphone and earpiece.

For speed, prices are bid down, not up, at Aalsmeer, in contrast to usual auction practice. Giant, clocklike indicators start their hands at a top price, then fall until a bid is flashed electronically from the buyers' ranks, stopping the "clock."

Computers help route the flowers to exporters' warehouses on the premises, always within 15 minutes of purchase. Dutch trade officials contend that the auction is one of the world's smoothest distribution systems.

It also ranks as an outstanding growers' cooperative. Officially known as the United Aalsmeer Flower Auctions Cooperative Association, and often called by its initials in Dutch, the "VBA," it belongs to 4,000 farmers, who sell their flowers exclusively through it. Founded in 1912, the VBA in-

tially helped farmers resist buyers' attempts to play them off against one another. Nowadays, the VBA concentrates on providing marketing services that its members could never afford individually.

For example, the VBA worries about fashions in flowers as compulsively as a Paris couturier tries to anticipate hemlines. In flowers, "colors and even varieties have a product life cycle, usually about five years," said Mr. Mulder. "For years, yellow flowers were unsaleable in France, now they are. Japan likes pale tones, the Germans want hot colors. Americans still like the slightly melodramatic heavy tones that stopped appealing in Europe five years ago."

Scheduling for peaks in demand ("It seems like it's always Mother's Day somewhere when you have a world market") and predicting new tastes long enough in advance for Dutch farmers to be ready to supply them—all these services are part of the cooperative's job, Mr. Mulder said.

Although buyers cannot belong, more than 300 wholesalers and exporters have offices and packing depots in the VBA.

One of the biggest is Zurel, a company that started in the business when the present owner's grandfather ferried flowers to Amsterdam in a flat-bottomed skiff he steered along the canals.

Today Europe is crossed daily by the company's fleet of blue trucks with "Zurel" emblazoned in giant gold letters. "It really does show up better," says Maurice M. Zurel, 76, who started in his father's company 35 years ago.

In the Zurel order room, which like the shipping dock is under the VBA roof, the activity is as intense as in a currency-dealing office. Twenty salespersons, each with a computer and a bank of telephones, bring long columns in a bubble of English and Dutch, laced with German, Spanish and Arabic. With the phones, each salesperson works a national territory; the computer shows availability and records orders.

In the competitive international flower game, Mr. Zurel said, the Netherlands has no intention of resting on its laurels.

U.S. Bill Calls for Import Fee

By Jane Seaberry
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Three leading Democrats in Congress introduced legislation Wednesday that could result in a 25-percent surcharge on goods from nations that run large trade surpluses with the United States.

The bill calls for imposing the surcharge if initial efforts fail to open those nations' markets to U.S. goods.

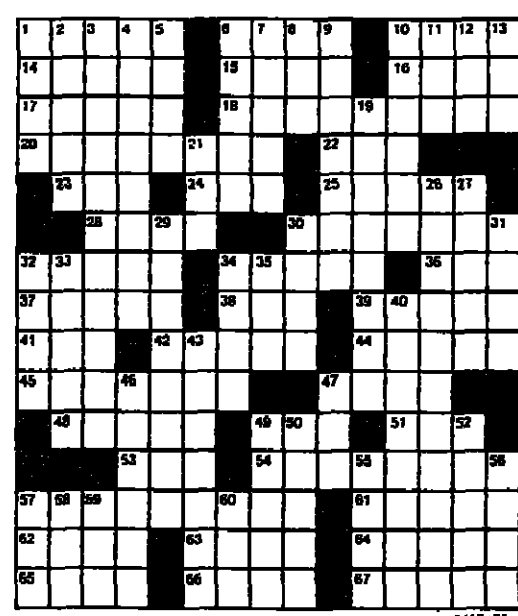
It is sponsored by Representative Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri and Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas.

Aides said the measures are intended as a warning to the Reagan administration.

The bill would give the office of the U.S. trade representative a central voice to make the administration pursue a more aggressive policy, particularly with Japan.

Japan had the biggest surplus of any nation trading with the United States—\$36.8 billion—last year.

The legislation would apply to nations whose exports to the United States exceed their U.S. imports by 65 percent, and whose total exports exceed imports by 50



ACROSS

1 Twofold
6 Footless animal
10 Plant pest
14 — case (uncomfortable)
15 — The Forty Days of —
16 Maple genus
17 — white (linger)
18 Perform musically although untrained
20 Snowflakes
22 — jogg
23 Panay native
24 Sandra of films
25 Hebrew letter
28 Goddess of youth
30 Citadel of Moscow
32 End
34 Land once chosen
36 — loss for words
37 Gull of Guinea
38 A date in Rome
39 Synthetic fiber
41 Call — day
42 Accor Alan from Allentree
43 Dark blues, in money
45 Mollifies
47 — unto us "is given"

DOWN

1 Phonograph record
2 Extremist
3 Obey the rules
4 — (blockade)
5 Virginia, to René
6 More than a figure; a sequate
7 Thrab
8 Explorer
9 Distress while awake; Med.
10 Willful violence

48 Kingdom
49 Author
50 Fleming
51 Ski star
52 Datzauer
53 Arafat's org.
54 Basketball strategy
57 Tries to gam favor
61 "Humorist"
62 Kind of agent or house
64 Geometric figures: Comb. form
65 Thought
66 Zaire's Mobutu
67 Ford "Jemman"

11 Hood's diamonds
12 Oolong, e.g.
13 Misjudge
18 Spain's islas
21 Sweetened drink
26 Pun
27 — all cylinders
29 Gym gear
30 Actor-singer
31 Kristoferson or house
32 Step
33 Type of box
34 Little foxes
35 Lync poem
40 Teemed
43 War garb for foot
44 Richards' land
46 A writing surface
47 Chemical suffix
49 Jolt
50 Positive terminal
52 Habitué
53 Missouri River dam
56 Alike, in Arles
57 Letter on a key
58 Wielded the baton
59 "Happy Days" Here
60 "Israeli" poet

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DENNIS THE MENACE



DO WE HAVE TO CLEAN OUT THE WHOLE GARAGE OR JUST ENOUGH SO THE CAR WILL FIT IN?

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VARBE

PARPE

HARKEW

TAFOHM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A — IN — (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DROOP OLDER MUSEUM LOCALE

Answer: How some so-called "music" that's being composed these days sounds to some people — "DECOMPOSED"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	22	18	Beijing	28	18
Amsterdam	22	18	Bombay	32	22
Antwerp	22	18	Buenos Aires	28	18
Athens	22	18	Calcutta	32	22
Bahia	22	18	Chengdu	28	18
Bangkok	22	18	Hankow	28	18
Bombay	22	18	Harbin	28	18
Buenos Aires	22	18	Hong Kong	28	18
Calcutta	22	18	Kobe	28	18
Chengdu	22	18	London	22	18
Hankow	22	18	Manila	28	18
Harbin	22	18	Medan	28	18
Hong Kong	22	18	Shanghai	28	18
Kobe	22	18	Singapore	28	18
London	22	18	Taipei	28	18
Manila	22	18	Tokyo	28	18
Medan	22	18			
Shanghai	22	18			
Singapore	22	18			
Taipei	22	18			
Tokyo	22	18			

MIDDLE EAST

ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	22	18
Amsterdam	22	18
Antwerp	22	18
Athens	22	18
Bahia	22	18
Bangkok	22	18
Bombay	22	18
Buenos Aires	22	18
Calcutta	22	18
Chengdu	22	18
Hankow	22	18
Harbin	22	18
Hong Kong	22	18
Kobe	22	18
London	22	18
Manila	22	18
Medan	22	18
Shanghai	22	18
Singapore	22	18
Taipei	22	18
Tokyo	22	18

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rain, FRANKFURT: Fair, Temp. 21-27; LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 21-27; MADRID: Fair, Temp. 21-27; PARIS: Fair, Temp. 21-27; ROME: Fair, Temp. 21-27; SYDNEY: Fair, Temp. 21-27; TOKYO: Fair, Temp. 21-27.

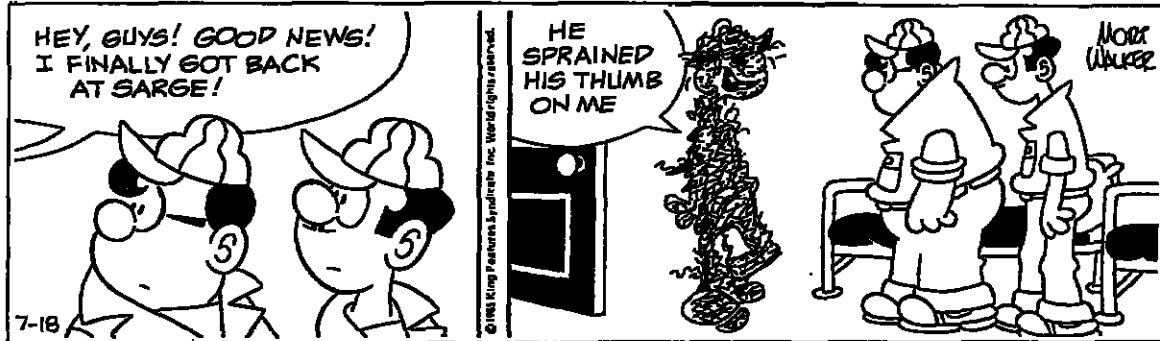
PEANUTS



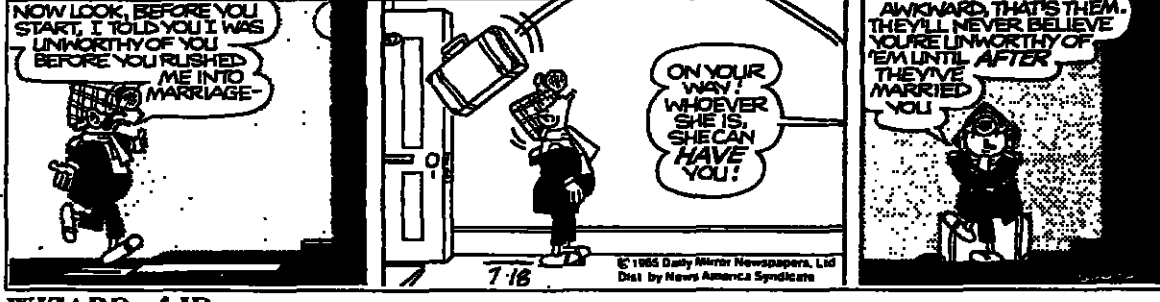
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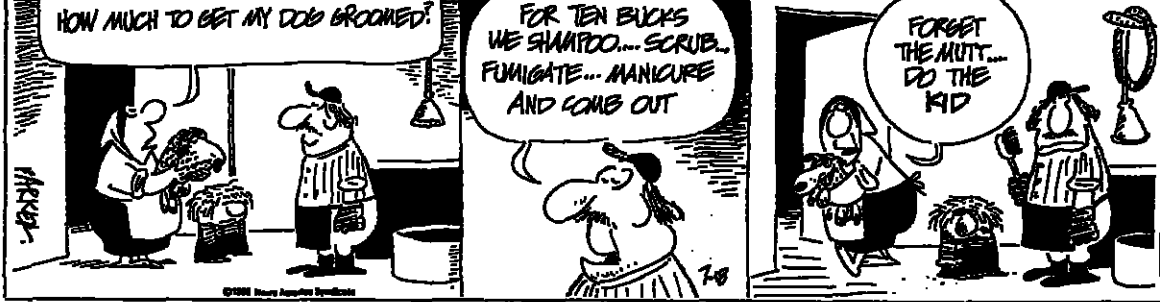
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



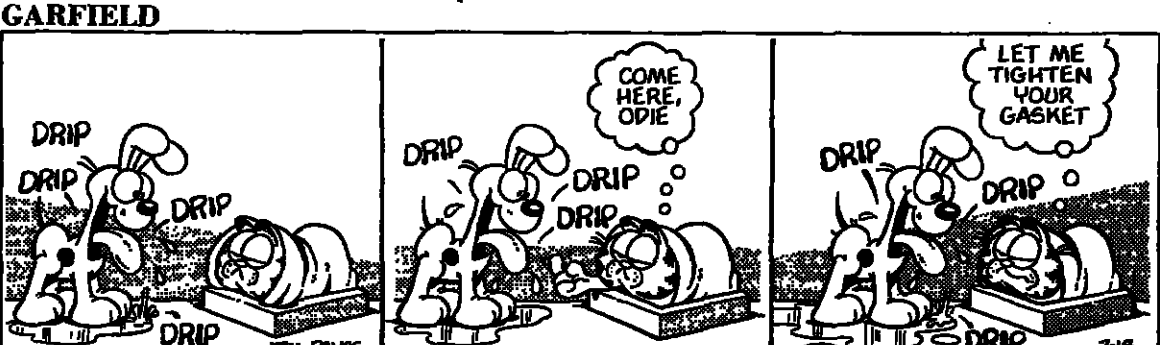
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

HAILE SELASSIE'S WAR: The Italian-Ethiopian Campaign, 1935-1941

By Anthony Mockler. 454 pages. Illustrated. \$24.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

For most of us, if we think of it at all, the war between Italy and Ethiopia in the 1930s — the Abyssinian War, as it used to be called — is chiefly memorable as a landmark on the road leading to World War II. It conjures up images of Mussolini vociferating from a balcony, or of Haile Selassie addressing the League of Nations; but beyond a vague impression of defenseless natives being bombed, few people today are likely to have much idea of what happened in Ethiopia.

Anthony Mockler's first purpose in "Haile Selassie's War" is to redress this imbalance. Where previous writers have tended to treat the war, as he says, as "basically a European concern, a sort of dramatized diplomatic history in which the Ethiopians played the part merely of colorful extras," he sets it firmly and consistently in its Ethiopian context. Even so, the Italians are on the scene in the opening pages. The story starts, as far as Mockler is concerned, with the battle of Adowa in 1896, in which an Italian force, sent to subdue Ethiopia, was routed by the armies of Emperor Menelik II.

Adowa may have been a picturesque affair — Menelik's empress and her attendants watched the fighting from a nearby hillside under a black umbrella "raised instead of the Imperial Red as a sign of grief at battle against fellow-Christians" — but it was also an extremely bloody one. True, the Italians taken prisoner had little to complain of (as opposed to their Eritrean auxiliaries); the worst humiliation inflicted on them was having one of their number led before the empress and forced to sing "Funiculi Funicula" and "Dolce Napoli." But the humiliation of the defeat was still ranking nearly 40 years later when Mussolini launched his attack.

During the intervening decades Menelik had died; after a period of civil war his daughter had been proclaimed empress in 1916 with the assistance of a regent, Ras Tafari, who had consolidated his power by the time he became

emperor in 1930 under the name of Haile Selassie.

Mockler gives a fascinating account of Haile Selassie's early career, and of his determination to modernize his exotic feudal empire. He hired Belgians to train and equip his army, imported foreign advisers to supervise legal reforms, sent an envoy to Tokyo to see what could be learned from the Japanese example. But all his plans were cut short by the Italian invasion.

Could it have been averted? The immediate cause was an outbreak of fighting at Walwal, near the border with Italian Somaliland, that led the Ethiopian government to protest to the League of Nations — a wise move politically, in Mockler's view, but a psychological blunder, since it forced Mussolini into a position where to climb down would have been to admit that he was in the wrong (something dictators find it difficult to do). Further, Mussolini had been contemplating an invasion of Ethiopia for some years, so it would have been a distinct possibility even without Walwal.

The war was marked by great savagery. Neither side took many prisoners, and there were cruel reprisals — a bombing was avenged by the use of mustard gas. But while it may be true that "the Italian frightfulness in the air was equalled by the Ethiopian frightfulness on the ground," air superiority was so decisive that it is hard not to feel that the Italians were more culpable (quite apart from the fact that they were the aggressors).

After Haile Selassie went into exile (setting up house in England, a country where he had many admirers, in a villa in Bath) and after his capital, Addis Ababa, was captured, the Italians annexed Ethiopia and merged it with Italian Somaliland and Eritrea to form the new state of Africa Orientale Italiana, or Italian East Africa (a colony Mussolini never visited, incidentally). What is striking about the regime thus established, Mockler writes, "is the extent to which it was not just a military-colonial but a specifically Fascist regime."

Marshal Graziani, victor from June 1936 to November 1937, had already earned himself a reputation for brutality putting down rebellions in North Africa. After an attempt to assassinate him in Addis Ababa, members of the Fascist Party in the capital were given carte blanche to take revenge, and thousands of Ethiopians were slaughtered. When the monks in Debra Libanos, Ethiopia's most famous monastery, were executed on Graziani's orders in 1937, it had the effect of reawakening resistance throughout the country.

In June 1940 Italy declared war on Britain and France, and fighting spread to East Africa. Later the same month Haile Selassie arrived in Sudan, and the following May he entered Addis Ababa in triumph. Despite some initial disasters, the British gradually got the upper hand; in Ethiopia the tide had been turned by the "Gideon Force," a motley collection of troops under the command of the abrasive but inspired Orde Wingate (whose eccentricities included summoning his subordinates for interviews "which he would conduct quite naked, scrubbing himself with toothbrushes").

Wingate is one of many strange characters who pass through the pages of "Haile Selassie's War." Mockler does full justice to the fantastic aspects of the story; he writes with an unobtrusive wit, and keeps the narrative flowing.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, North-South found their way to the perfect contract in the face of a pre-emptive opening.

East-West were using the Namyats convention favored by many experts. The opening of four clubs promised a strong four-heart opening with slam potential. North's double showed some strength in clubs, giving his partner thoughts of slam. South contented himself, however, with a cue-bid followed by a bid of four spades.

This contract would have produced 11 tricks, but East saved in five hearts. This was

right in one way, for East-West can make 10 tricks in hearts, but wrong in another. It gave South another chance, and he ventured six clubs. He knew that his partner held club strength and probably some spade strength also, since East had not wished to defend four spades.

North resisted the strong match-point temptation to correct to six spades and made a brilliant pass. With four clubs and an apparently useful diamond king, East could not judge that one more heart bid was needed. The slam was easy, since the opening heart lead was ruffed and trumps were drawn. In a spade con-

tract there would have been no escape from the loss of two diamond tricks.

NORTH
♠ K Q 3
♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♦ K J 5
♣ K J 5

EAST
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♥ K J 5
♦ K J 5
♣ K J 5

SOUTH
♠ A K J 10 8 6 4 2
♥ A K J 10 8 6 4 2
♦ A K J 10 8 6 4 2
♣ A K J 10 8 6 4 2

West and South were vulnerable.
West lead the heart ace.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press July 17

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.	London	Close	Prev.
ABN	47.50	47.50	AA	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AB	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AC	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AD	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AE	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AF	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AG	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AH	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AI	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AJ	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AK	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AL	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AM	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AN	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AO	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AP	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AQ	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AR	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AS	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AT	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AU	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AV	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AW	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AX	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AY	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AZ	100.00	100.00

Stockholm	Close	Prev.	Sydney	Close	Prev.
ABN	47.50	47.50	AA	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AB	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AC	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AD	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AE	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AF	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AG	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AH	100.00	100.00
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ABN	47.50	47.50	AU	100.00	100.00
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Toronto	Close	Prev.	Zurich	Close	Prev.
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ABN	47.50	47.50	AB	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AC	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AD	100.00	100.00
ABN	47.50	47.50	AE	100.00	100.00
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LTN	5425	625	665 + 2
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SPORTS

All-Star Game Still National's Pastime, 6-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS—The American League pitched superb players in seven out of eight positions. But the National League could have fielded a neighborhood softball team behind the brilliant pitching it got Tuesday night, and the result might well have been the same.

Five National League pitchers allowed just five hits and one run—an unearned run, at that—to shut down the American League, 6-1, before 54,960 in the 56th All-Star game at the Metrodome.

Did the American League starters really have 118 home runs among them? It certainly didn't seem to. The National League's first three pitchers, Nolan Ryan, Fernando Valenzuela, Jeff Reardon, and George Gossage, who struck out Boston's Jim Rice and Rick Gomez to end the game.

The American League came into the mid-summer classic clearly superior in overall talent but wound up losing for the 13th time in 14 years and 36th time overall, against 19 victories and a tie. After taking a 1-0 lead in the first inning on that unearned run, the Americans could not score again.

The Nationals took a 2-1 lead in the third on a run-scoring single by Steve Garvey of San Diego and made it 4-1 in the fifth on a two-run single by Philadelphia's Ozzie Virgil. They closed the scoring in the ninth on a two-run double by Willie McGee of St. Louis.

Other than the lopsided result, the biggest surprise was that no home runs were hit—especially by American League players—in a park where balls routinely rocket farther than 400 feet.

But as National League outfielder Darryl Strawberry said, "Everybody saw the home-run hitting contest [staged Monday] and thought the game would be like that. But the pitchers are no dummies. They saw the same thing."

Hoyt, the 1983 American League Cy Young winner when he was with Chicago, was named the All-Star Game's most valuable player. "In this league," he said, "I've seen pitchers who can absolutely dominate a game. I don't think I can quite do the same kind of pitching in the American League. Our pitchers were pumped up to the max about pitching in this game."

One had to wonder whether the American League would have managed as much as a single hit if—in addition to Hoyt, Ryan and the rest—it had to face the Nationals' two best pitchers, Dwight Gooden, (13-3) who didn't pitch, and Joaquin Andujar (15-4), who didn't even show up. New York Yankee Ricky Henderson singled to start the game, stole second, went to third when the throw bounced off Ryne Sandberg's glove. But Reardon got off the mound in time to pick up the ball and throw out Garcia at third.

The bonus for the National League was that Seattle's Phil Bradley had struck out for what amounted to a double play.

The American League-oriented crowd kept hoping to get a man or two on base and see a game-tightening homer, but it never happened.

Ryan got tough twice when he had to—in two-on, two-out situations against Henderson in the fifth and Yankee teammate Dave Winfield in the sixth.

Ryan, who said his control wasn't the best, dusted Henderson with a pitch under the chin before striking him out on a 3-and-2 fastball.

He also put Winfield on his seat before inducing a routine ground out to end the sixth.

"Ryan is intimidating," said Pete Rose, the Cincinnati player-manager who made his All-Star debut 20 years ago. "I can't believe the stuff he has."

"His philosophy is, 'The inside part of the plate is mine and I'm not giving it to anybody,'" Rose said. "He called him an intimidator, Ryan deadpanned: 'I didn't realize I was.'"

Those who expected the American League power hitters to prove the National League's low-scoring season is a farce, waited in vain.

Hoyt had a most reasonable explanation for what happened to the American League hitters:

"They've got a lot of big swingers over there, big boppers who can go deep. But they can be pitched to, and it tends to show up in All-Star games."

Hoyt said he was surprised the National League didn't hit any homers, but said he knew once he left the game after the third "that they weren't going to hit any home runs off any of those other guys."

National League Manager Dick Williams of San Diego went into the game with the idea of letting Hoyt and Ryan go three innings apiece, Valenzuela and Reardon one each and then have Gossage mop up. Done.

Hoyt gave up two singles, Ryan two more and Reardon one. The American League pitchers, meanwhile, were roughed up. Starter Jack Morris obviously didn't have his best stuff (he bounced several balls in front of the plate). In fact, the vaunted Detroit staff got roughed up pretty well in front of their American League skipper, Sparky Anderson.

Morris, the starter, gave up the

first two runs. And Dan Pety could retire only one batter, while walking three. The 1984 Cy Young winner, relief ace Willie Hernandez, did not allow an earned run. But Hernandez did give up McGee's double, which if it didn't bounce over the wall might have ended up as an inside-the-dome homer.

"I'm sorry it bounced over the fence," McGee said. "It would have been great to see what would have happened if I kept running, but it's a nice memory."

Morris ended his streak of five scoreless innings in All-Star play. "I didn't pitch as well as I would have liked," he said.

Brett, despite what he called "a lot of vim and vigor on our side," said he thought Monday's home run hitting contest, which the American League won, 17-16, before 46,000, was more exciting than the game.

Replied National League Virgil: "It wasn't, boring to us. We won."

■ **All-Star Notes**

● Detroit second baseman Lon Whitaker forgot to bring his uni-

form shirt with him. The Tigers mailed him another one, but apparently it was lost at the Minneapolis airport. Whitaker played in a \$15 Tiger jersey purchased at one of the Metrodome's souvenir stands. A No. 1 was taken off one of Willie Hernandez's extra uniforms and traced onto Whitaker's with a felt-tip pen. Whitaker apparently forgot his glove, too; he had to borrow one from Baltimore shortstop Cal Ripken.

● Five San Diego Padres started for the National League, the first time five teammates have started since 1976, when Cincinnati had five—Joe Morgan, Dave Concepcion, Rose, George Foster and Johnny Bench.

● For the first time in five seasons, there were no rookies on either team.

● Brett, on playing All-Star Games in domed stadiums: "It reminds me of being told as a child to go to your room and you can't go outside and play."

● Rose, 44 and a National League All-Star for the 17th time: "I'm glad I made the team. A lot of players like to take the three days off. But the good ones don't."



A relay throw eluded catcher Carlton Fisk, but only after Darryl Strawberry and Tim Lincecum had scored on Ozzie Virgil's fifth-inning single, upping the National League lead to 4-1.

A Subpar U.S. Crew Leaves British Open Wide Open

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

SANDWICH, England—If a golf tournament can have a last-minute twist, the 1985 British Open has one: Where are the Americans?

Yes, Tom Watson is here, fiddling with a new putter in an attempt to break a yearlong slump. Yes, Jack Nicklaus is here, confident after a second-place finish in the recent Canadian Open and happy after a hole-in-one during Tuesday's practice round.

Also present are Lee Trevino, Fuzzy Zoeller, Craig Stadler, Tom Kite and Bill Rogers, who won here at Royal St. George's in 1981.

But even with all those familiar names, two things are noticeably different: The second echelon of U.S. players is missing, and these in the first are not considered top contenders in the tournament that starts on Thursday.

"I think a lot of guys stayed home because of the golf course," Nicklaus said. "Not that it's a bad golf course, but it doesn't have the tradition of St. Andrews, Muirfield or Birkdale. I'll play here every year, no matter where the tournament is held. But a lot of guys don't feel that way."

Among those in that category are Curtis Strange, the leading money winner on the 1985 PGA tour at \$530,000; Fred Couples, who finished fourth last year at St. Andrews; along with Raymond Floyd, Jerry Pate, Hale Irwin, Calvin Peete, Hal Sutton, Johnny Miller, Hubert Green and the U.S. Open champion, Andy North. All are skipping the British Open.

Even Arnold Palmer, who helped make the British Open a great tournament with victories in 1961 and 1962, stayed home for the first time in 25 years.

Why? "I think a lot of it gets back to money," said Peter Jacobson, who had to qualify the first time he played here three years ago. "I came and I'll always come because to me the open is one of the big

events, if not the event, in golf. I could never imagine having the chance to play and not doing it. "But a lot of guys look at the money and not the tradition. Fifteen years ago, your year was judged by how many tournaments you won. Now it's judged by how much money you win. A guy can make \$150,000 and never finish higher than fourth. It's too bad that guys think that way, but I think a lot of them do."

In all, there are only 32 U.S. players in the field of 153. Only eight of the top 20 money winners on the U.S. tour are here. And, for the first time in memory, the two given the best chance to win are Europeans: defending champion Severiano Ballesteros and Masters champion Bernhard Langer.

That probably would not be the case if Strange were here. "I'm surprised and disappointed that there isn't a better American representation," said Watson, who has won this tournament five times and was second last year. It could make my job a lot easier, though, because I was going to bet on Curtis to win. "I can't offer a reasonable answer why so many guys aren't here. In Curtis's case, it can't possibly be the cost, because he's won over \$500,000 this year. He could have chartered a Concorde to make the trip if he wanted."

Strange said last week he wanted to take some time off to be with his family.

Gary Player, who has won this tournament three times, also is baffled by top Americans who choose not to come. "When like Arnold Palmer, Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson and Lee Trevino have all understood the importance of the British Open," he said. "Others apparently don't."

"It certainly isn't for me to tell Curtis Strange what is right for him, but I think he's making a mistake. He's going to break the earnings record [set by Watson in 1980], but if he won the British Open it would be worth five times to him in

income what he's making playing in the states.

Ballesteros regretted Strange's skipping the tournament. "Maybe the Americans are afraid of the course or maybe they don't want to travel. I do think Strange should be here, though."

Nicklaus offered another theory on the non-American invasion: "Look at the list of guys not coming. I think most of them don't feel they have a realistic chance of winning. If they did, they would be here. How many in the top 20 who aren't here have won the tournament? If a guy thinks he can win, he'll be here regardless of the cost, regardless of the course, regardless of the inconvenience."

"But if he doesn't really think he can win and he's going to play most years, then this year, playing a non-traditional course, would be the one to skip."

Given Watson's prolonged slump (he has not won a tournament in more than a year) and given the rise of such players as Ballesteros—who has won the Irish and French Opens in the last month—Langer and Australian Greg Norman, the odds seem excellent that a non-American will win here for the fourth time in the last 16 years.

That concerns the U.S. contingent. "They do some flag-waving over here," said Jacobson. "So you really do want to see our guys do well. I know I pay more attention to see how Lanny Wadkins, Tom Watson and Lee Trevino are doing when I'm here than when I'm at home. I dream about winning this tournament and I really think some day I will win it. But if I can't, I'd like to see another American do it."

Rogers did in 1981. That was the year Royal St. George's was returned to the open rotation after a 32-year absence. The club is about 90 miles (145 kilometers) south of London on England's Eastern coast. Although it is, like the Scottish courses, a links, bounded by Sandwich Bay (which leads out to the English Channel) it has none of

the Scottish history and lots of blind shots.

"I've spent the last two days just trying to figure out which chimney or flagpole to line my shots up on," said Nicklaus, who shot a first-round 83 here four years ago. "It's definitely a different golf course."

Next year, the open returns to

Scotland, at Turnberry, site of the famous Watson-Nicklaus duel in 1977. Will the Americans be back then?

"On the traditional Scottish course, I think you'll see everyone playing," Nicklaus said. "Put the tournament at St. Andrews, and you'll see 20 out of the top 20 playing."



Bernhard Langer, Masters titlist and co-favorite in the open.

SCOREBOARD

All-Star Baseball

1985 Box Score

National	AB	R	H	E	BB	SO	IP	W	L	SV	ERA
Gwynn	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Cruz	4	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Raines	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Herr	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Ryan	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Pena	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Gossage	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Clayton	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Murray	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Andujar	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Strawberry	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Porter	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
McGee	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Virgil	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Kennedy	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Reardon	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Willard	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Gossage	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Hoyt	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Trammell	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Gooden	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Valenzuela	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Reardon	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Willard	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Gossage	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Hoyt	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Trammell	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Gooden	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Valenzuela	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Reardon	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Willard	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Gossage	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Hoyt	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Trammell	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Gooden	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Valenzuela	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Reardon	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Willard	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Gossage	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Hoyt	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
Trammell	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0.00
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ART BUCHWALD Bring Back Ma Bell

WASHINGTON — Garfinkel called me up. "I would like you to become a member of the Sons of Ma Bell Telephone Users Association."

"What's your story?"

"After all the hype about launching a new improved drink, Coca-Cola was willing to salvage the original Coke. We hope to persuade the telephone company to bring back the old Ma Bell system. After all, telephone consumers have taste too. The reason Coca-Cola gave in to the public was that they couldn't take the flak from their customers about their 'new improved product.' If the Coke company can't take the pressure, we figure the telephone company is vulnerable as well."

"Do you want everyone to go back to the old phone system?"

"No, we're following the Coke marketing philosophy. We don't want them to drop the new way of providing phone service. All we're asking is that everyone in the United States be given a choice between the old Ma Bell and what they have inflicted on all of us since. We're not one to tell a user what to choose. If you like the present telephone system with its fancy prices, high-tech recorded voices and unintelligible computer-coded itemized bills, then we say stick with the new. If you prefer constant breakdowns and service technicians who deny jurisdiction over your phone problem, you're probably satisfied with the improved product."

Repaired Section of Wall To Be Opened in China

BEIJING — A newly repaired section of the Great Wall of China two kilometers (1.2 miles) long will open to the public Oct. 1, easing congestion at the tourist site, the Xinhua news agency reports.

About 1.5 million tourists a year visit the wall at Badaling Pass, the main section open to the public, and at peak times there are four visitors on every square meter of the 2,000-year-old wall.

"But if you long for the days when your bills were low, a friendly human voice gave you information and the repairman was at your house before you hung up, then you should have a right to opt for the old system. The 'Sons of Ma Bell' believe in free choice."

"I admire your goals, but it seems to me that it's easier to bring back a soft drink than it is to resurrect a communications system."

"I don't agree with you," Garfinkel said. "The Coca-Cola company is the most powerful institution in the world. If they can admit they've made a mistake, surely a piddling telephone system can do the same thing. It's no big deal for the people who run our telephone companies to go on television and say, 'We've been listening to what you're saying. Maybe the breakup of Ma Bell wasn't such a good idea after all. So now we're giving you the choice of the new phone system or the classic one you were attached to in the past. Our only concern is satisfying our customers. Like Coca-Cola, we blew it, and we want to make it up to you.'"

"Telephone executives hate to admit they make mistakes," I said. "I doubt if you'll get them to go on the air."

Garfinkel said, "If the old Coke lovers can bring Atlanta to its knees, the 'Sons of Ma Bell' should be able to make the phone people cry 'uncle.'"

"There is one thing wrong with your crusade," I told him. "Coca-Cola was able to bring back the old Coke because it still exists as a company. The telephone system has been broken up by the government, and even if the phone execs wanted to replicate the old system the Justice Department wouldn't let them do it. Washington doesn't give a hoot about the consumers."

"The 'Sons of Ma Bell' intend to change all that. We're asking each member of our organization to send every congressman and senator 10 six-packs of empty Coca-Cola cans. Our message to Washington is that the telephone is almost as important as a soft drink, and if Coke drinkers now have a choice between the old and the new, the telephone consumer has a right to the same thing."

Disneyland Marks Its 30th Birthday

By Dennis Anderson

ANAHEIM, California — Disneyland, the granddaddy of theme parks, began celebrating its 30th birthday Wednesday with a 30-hour party, a free car for every 3,000th guest and a bouquet of 30,000 balloons.

The birthday party began one minute after midnight, when Tinkerbell, Peter Pan's sprightly companion, glided down from a perch atop the Matterhorn. As about 7,000 people cheered, a brilliantly lit parade of floats, including the Sleeping Beauty Castle at Fantasyland.

Visitors were treated to a parade and every 3,000th guest throughout the first eight hours of the 30-hour party will get a Chevrolet Cavalier convertible.

"I think this is great," exulted 11-year-old Greg Larson of Anaheim. "I was supposed to go to sleep and take a nap before this, but I couldn't even get to sleep."

Greg's mother, Ann, said she had watched the park grow up during its 30 years in Anaheim, 27 miles (43 kilometers) southeast of downtown Los Angeles. "We watched the orange groves go down and everything build up around it," she said.

For 12-year-old Rhonda Knight of Camarillo, California, the event was the latest in a series of anniversaries she has attended at Disneyland.

"We've been here for all the birthdays, Mickey's and Donald's and now this," she said, starting at one of her favorite characters, Snow White. (Mickey Mouse turned 50 in 1978, and Donald Duck hit 50 last year.)

The day was particularly memorable for Michael Schwartz, 37, of Searchlight, Nevada. He and his cousin Christine Vess Watkins, now 38, were the first two children through the gates of the park, and they were on hand again for the 30th birthday.

"The place is better than ever," Schwartz said. "I was just old enough to remember what it was like. Walt Disney put me on his knee and asked me if I could wiggle my ears. When he talked to you, he was so warm. It was like no one else was around."

On July 17, 1955, the award-winning animator and film producer opened the Magic Kingdom, an amusement park based on the themes from his many cartoon and movie creations. Disneyland defined the theme park and changed forever the idea of family-oriented entertainment.

"Lots of kids grew up thinking Disneyland was a state, just like Iowa and Rhode Island," the comedian Phyllis Diller wrote recently in the Los Angeles Times. The science fiction writer Ray Bradbury, who lives in Los Angeles, said, "Because of Disneyland, the look, color, texture and life in hundreds of and eventually thousands of our cities and towns will never be the same—which is to say, improved."

The visual treats planned for the birthday bash included a rain-bow light show in the sky and an extravaganza performance of the Main Street Electrical Parade, featuring such Disney characters as the Seven Dwarfs and Captain Hook riding his pirate ship.

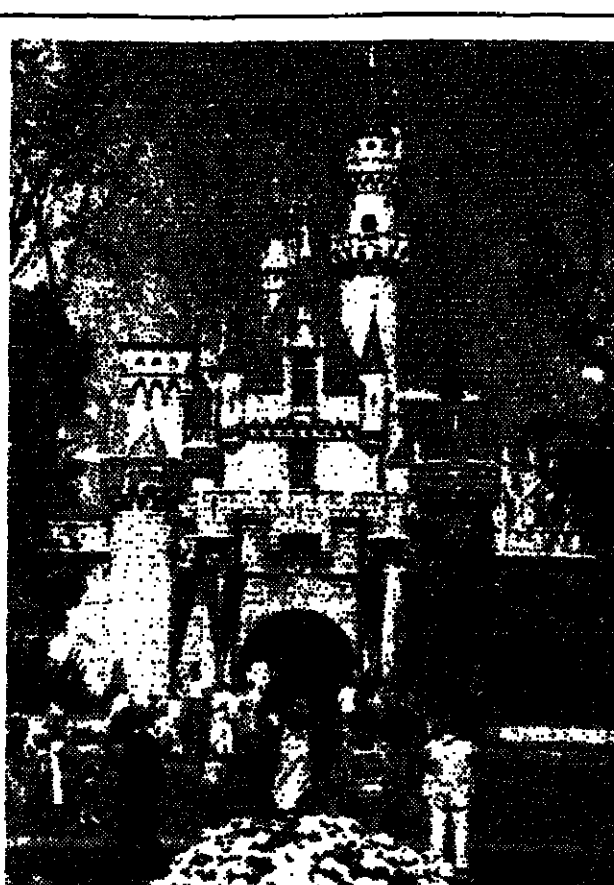
The festivities are part of a year-long celebration during which \$12 million in prizes are to be given away.

Disneyland's 250 millionth guest will receive a bonanza: a Cadillac, 30,000 miles of free airline travel, 30 free trips to Disneyland or Florida's Walt Disney World, and free lodging in Disney hotels at either park.

The lucky person is expected to pass through the gates before summer's end, said Erwin Okun, vice president of Walt Disney Productions.

Last year, Walt Disney Productions and nearly \$1.1 billion in revenue from Disneyland, Walt Disney World and Tokyo Disneyland, Okun said. The Tokyo park is owned and operated by Oriental Land Co., which pays Walt Disney Productions royalties and licensing fees.

In 1956, the Anaheim park's first full year of operation, Disneyland welcomed 3.8 million visitors. In 1980, the year of its highest attendance so far, the figure was 11.5 million. Park officials hope the record will be broken this year.



Sleeping Beauty Castle, in Fantasyland.



Walt Disney with Disneyland's first two visitors, Michael Schwartz and his cousin Christine Watkins.

PEOPLE

Shostakovich Appointed

The New Orleans Symphony has approved the appointment of Maxim Shostakovich, the Soviet conductor who defected to the West in 1981, as music director for three years beginning in the fall of 1986. Shostakovich, son of the composer Dmitri Shostakovich, defected with his son, Dmitri, to West Germany after a European tour with the Moscow Radio Symphony Orchestra. He was granted political asylum in the United States and lives in Fairfield, Connecticut. He will replace Philippe Entremont as music director of the New Orleans Symphony; Entremont is leaving to become principal conductor of the Denver Symphony.

Charlton Heston has decided to join "Dynasty II" instead of running for the U.S. Senate. The actor, 60, confirmed reports that he had been asked to make a 1986 run for the Senate seat in California now held by Alan Cranston. But Heston chose instead to play a tycoon named Jason Colby on "Dynasty II: The Colbys of California." The program is scheduled to start this autumn as a spinoff of "Dynasty," the ABC evening drama about the family of a Denver oil millionaire. . . . The French soap opera "Chateauvallon" is being canceled; France's Antenne 2 network announced that filming of a second two-episode series would be scrapped because doctors said Chantal Nobel, who played a ruthless heiress, would need extensive therapy after being paralyzed in a car wreck and could not resume acting until next year. Nobel was in a coma for six weeks after the car in which she was riding, driven by the singer Sacha Distel, crashed in April.

An unidentified American's \$6-million (\$8.3-million) pledge to the Live Aid famine appeal may have been phony, an accountant for the charity says. Philip Rastor, the Band Aid Trust's London accountant, said a telex message promising the sum—the largest donation during Saturday's rock marathon—would be "treated as a hoax" until proved otherwise, as trust officials had been unable to contact the donor. The estimate of the total raised by the Live Aid rock concerts in London and Philadelphia is now estimated at \$40 million

worldwide, including an undisclosed amount given Tuesday by Prince Charles.

Geraldine Ferraro and her husband, John A. Zaccaro, downed champagne with Sichuan food to celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary in Beijing. The former Democratic vice-presidential candidate and her husband are on a tour of the Far East with their children, Donna, John Jr. and Laura, aged 19 to 23.

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York has blasted as inaccurate a forthcoming book that claims he feared President Jimmy Carter wanted him assassinated and says he called Representative Ronald Dellums a "Watusi" and a "Zulu." The unflattering and unauthorized biography, "I, Koch," is scheduled to go on sale next month, just weeks before the city's 25th anniversary. It was written by three journalists, Dan Collins, Arthur Browne and Michael Goodwin, and was conceived of as a rebuttal to Koch's best-selling autobiography, "Mayor." Koch defended his characterization of Dellums, a Democrat of California, by saying he had referred to Dellums as "Zulu" and "Watusi" because he understood it was not pejorative at all.

Stacy Keach told his tale of cocaine to a congressional committee Tuesday, saying he preferred being in jail to being a prisoner to drugs. "There is no greater imprisonment than that of being dependent on any chemical substance for one's existence," the actor said in his first public comment on his cocaine problem since finishing a six-month British jail term. Keach, who was arrested at Heathrow Airport last year with 1.3 ounces of the drug in his luggage, said he had prided himself on not needing any "crutch" before he tried cocaine. "Within a few short months, cocaine became an integral part of my life," he said. "But I still foolishly and blindly refused to abandon the notion that I could take it or leave it. I thought that I was in control of the drug and not vice versa."

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